

THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS PARK CUSTODIANS OF THE
CALIFORNIA NATIONAL PARKS

A thesis presented to the Faculty of the U.S. Army
Command and General Staff College in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the
degree

MASTER OF MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE

by

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B.A., Columbus College, Columbus, Georgia, 1986

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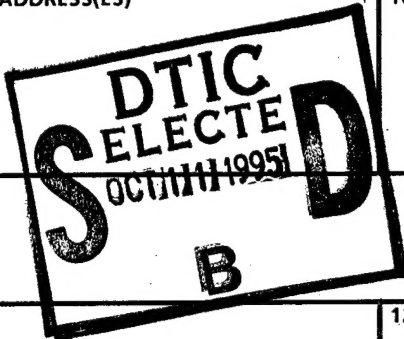
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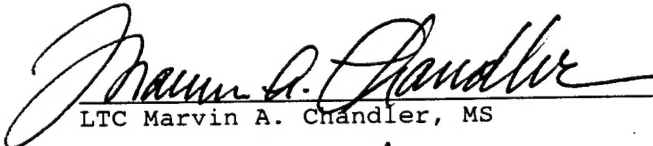
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ABSTRACT

THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS PARK CUSTODIANS OF THE CALIFORNIA NATIONAL PARKS by MAJ Kenneth R. Strickland, USA, 110 pages.

This study investigates the role of the United States Army conducting the mission of park custodians of the California National Parks for the period of 1891 to 1914. Limited information on this subject is consolidated as only a few historians have researched this aspect of the National Parks history. This study fills a small portion of that gap.

The California Parks are just three of the parks that the Army administered. This study focused on the contributions made to these parks. The precedent for the use of the Army was established during the administering of the Yellowstone Park, requiring it to be reviewed for this precedent.

This thesis identifies the general contributions, and challenges related to them, that the United States Army made to the California parks as a result of the Yellowstone experience.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION.

The United States Army had many missions in the late 1800s. One, seemingly insignificant when set against frontier defense yet with long-term effect even into the present, was to administer the National Parks of the Western United States. The first park, Yellowstone, was established by Congress in 1872,¹ and others followed: Sequoia, Yosemite, and General Grant.² These Parks were abused by squatters, wildlife hunters, souvenir hunters, lumbermen, cattle and sheep herders, railroads, and governmental neglect before the, United States Army's, intercession.³

Thesis Purpose

Although each of the United States National Parks has a unique and enviable history, this paper focuses on the United States Army's role in the Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks. It is necessary to review the precedent set in Yellowstone National Park, because of its experiences that were shared with the other parks. The purpose of this thesis is to document accurately the operations conducted by the United States Army in the California National Parks from 1891 to 1914. Emphasis will be placed on recording factual data and not on the interpretation of the facts.

Research Questions

This thesis will focus on three primary research questions:

1. What event led to the use of the Army in administering the California National Parks?
2. What were the problems/challenges and solutions associated with the Army being the guardian of the California National Parks?

3. What were the significant contributions of the Army conducting domestic operations during 1891-1914 at the California National Parks?

Limitations and Delimitations

The scope of the research is limited to the period of 1891-1914, the period of the United States Army's involvement as the National Parks' custodians, focusing on its responsibilities in the Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks. In order to accomplish this it is important to understand the precedent set by the Army during its administration of the Yellowstone National Park.

The thesis focuses on key factors associated with conducting these types of operations and their relationship to the Army's current domestic support operations doctrine, specifically environmental assistance operations.⁴ The study does not evaluate the effectiveness of the methods nor the procedures the Army used to man or train the soldiers employed in the Parks nor will it examine the social, economic, or moral climate of the country. This paper focuses solely on documenting the facts and events affecting the Army while administering the parks, as well as the contributions the Army made to the present National Park Service.

Significance

This paper is significant because there are few papers documenting the facts surrounding the United States Army's role in administering the California National Parks during 1891-1914. With the current emphasis on domestic support operations by the military today, it is interesting to note that conducting these types of operations is not new. In 1891, when the Federal government needed a capable organization that could operate in an austere environment, they turned to the Army. Many lessons were learned from the thirty some years that officers and soldiers conducted missions in the parks. A large number

of these old lessons learned were missions that the military now considers unique.

Thesis Organization

This paper consists of six chapters. Chapter one is the introduction. Chapter two is the review of literature. Chapter three explains the research methodology. Chapter four reviews the precedent established by the military while administering the Yellowstone Park and answers a research question. Chapter five discusses the history of the Army's connection to California's National Parks and answers two research questions. Chapter six summarizes the information and gives the author's beliefs concerning the Army's impact on the California National Parks. It also addresses concerns for future research.

When Congress established the parks, it made no appropriation for guardianship; passed no laws making it even a misdemeanor to hunt wildlife, graze livestock, destroy redwoods, or deface natural objects; and established no judicial machinery for the parks. Consequently, the parks were soon in danger of destruction and many members of Congress were willing to abandon the national attempt for conservation. In desperation, the Secretary of the Interior Secretary Lamar, who was responsible for the care of the parks, although no funds or personnel were set aside for this, looked to the Army for help. Squads of cavalry soldiers were stationed in the parks beginning in 1891, and instructed to do the best they could to enforce rules and regulations of the parks although they had no legal authority to do so.⁵

Their methods of enforcement were inventive, amusing, and sometimes extralegal. For example, to discourage future trespassers, the following inconveniences to the herdsmen were designed: if sheep entered the southern end of a park, trespassing and threatening the ground cover, the animals would be moved off at the southern end. The herdsmen would then be expelled at the northern end and their equipment in another direction.⁶ Once the mission of guardianship was assigned,

the Army took on the job of caring for the Parks, developing rules, establishing precedents, and training men. These actions laid the foundations for what became the National Park Service. Many of the first park rangers were former soldiers who had previously performed the park guardianship mission.⁷

In the fall of 1890 the U.S. Congress approved setting aside three separate regions of land in the state of California as National Parks.⁸ This required the Secretary of the Interior to exclusively control the properties and to publish rules and regulations for the preservation of the area.⁹ Besides these areas, portions of the state area containing the giant Redwood and Sugar Pine trees of California were set aside as public parks.¹⁰ Responsibility for the preservation and protection of these California areas was formally placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior. Included in the Secretary's responsibilities was prevention of the destruction of the fish and game in the parks and against their capture for merchandising or profit and to remove all trespassers.¹¹

Though now responsible, the Secretary of the Interior had no legal system, budget, or administrative structure to accomplish this mission.¹² The Secretary advised the President of the United States in December 1890 that the need for soldiers in the California National Parks was evident, because of the military's experience in the Yellowstone Park.¹³ They would be the best solution for preventing the devastation of timber cutting, sheep herding, trespassing, and spoilage in the Parks. Congress and the President approved the use of soldiers if necessary, just as in the Yellowstone Park mission.¹⁴

Because the State of California could not administer the parks and relinquished them back to the Federal Government and using the Yellowstone National Park experience as an example, the Secretary did once again request the use of the United States Army.¹⁵ The soldiers prepared to respond as they had in Yellowstone, providing an efficient

management and protection for the California park areas. Soldiers did so for twenty-three years after that.¹⁶ In 1891 Congress eased the process of patrolling and protecting the parks by officially establishing a National Forest Reservation, beyond the National Parks, surrounding the Yosemite Valley.¹⁷ This provided a much needed buffer zone to the surrounding settlements and the parks.

In the actual strategy of guarding the California National Parks year round, the commonly held belief was that the extreme conditions of the High Sierra winters would serve as a deterrent to potential violators during this season.¹⁸ Therefore, Army soldiers administered the California National Parks only during the summer months. Two troops of Cavalry served in the three Parks, leaving the Presidio in San Francisco in early May and arriving at the Parks after a 200-mile march. One troop went to Sequoia and General Grant Parks, the other to Yosemite.¹⁹

When a detail of Army cavalry soldiers, from 4th Cavalry "I" and "K" troops, was sent to spend the summer in the Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks to protect against the previously discussed problems, the difficulties of such a mission proved to be enormous. The soldiers found that the Parks were in disarray from illegal cattle herders, sheep herders, poachers, vandals, fires from lightning strikes and unattended camp fires, lack of proper roads, and of course, people.²⁰ The challenges for the Army conducting these operations were very much similar to those that the Army experienced in Yellowstone.

Mr. J.F. Archibald captured the march by the U.S. Army Cavalry from the coast to the National Parks in the following photographs. While leaving the comfortable garrison life of San Francisco was difficult, the march from the Presidio was picturesque for the soldiers. The route normally went through the beautiful Santa Clara Valley, past manors and ranch-houses of the millionaires of the Pacific coast.²¹

Then it passed through Pacheco's Pass, shown in the following photo on this page, where the trail climbed through the mountain then into the San Joaquin Desert along the irrigation canal.²²



Figure 1. A Halt at Pacheco Pass.

An Illustrated American, November 28, 1896, a series of photographs.

In the center of the desert, the Dos Palo's Ranch allowed for an over night site shown in the following photo, before the final day in the desert.



Figure 2. The "Gray Horse Troop" on the SAN Joaquin Desert.

An Illustrated American, November 28, 1896, a series of photographs. Foot hills could be seen, followed by the timbered and snow covered mountains of the National Parks.²³ Many officers and men often repeated this sequence of events over the following years.²⁴

Upon arriving at the parks, as seen in the photo below, the detail split up and continued to conduct their assigned duties at each Park. The officer in charge of the Sequoia/General Grant Parks was the acting Superintendent of the Sequoia National Park. The officer in charge of the Yosemite National Park was the Acting Superintendent for it. Designating the military commanders as Acting Superintendent was done because the use of the military had always been seen as temporary.²⁵ Both of the Acting Superintendents were required to submit reports to the Secretary of the Interior.²⁶

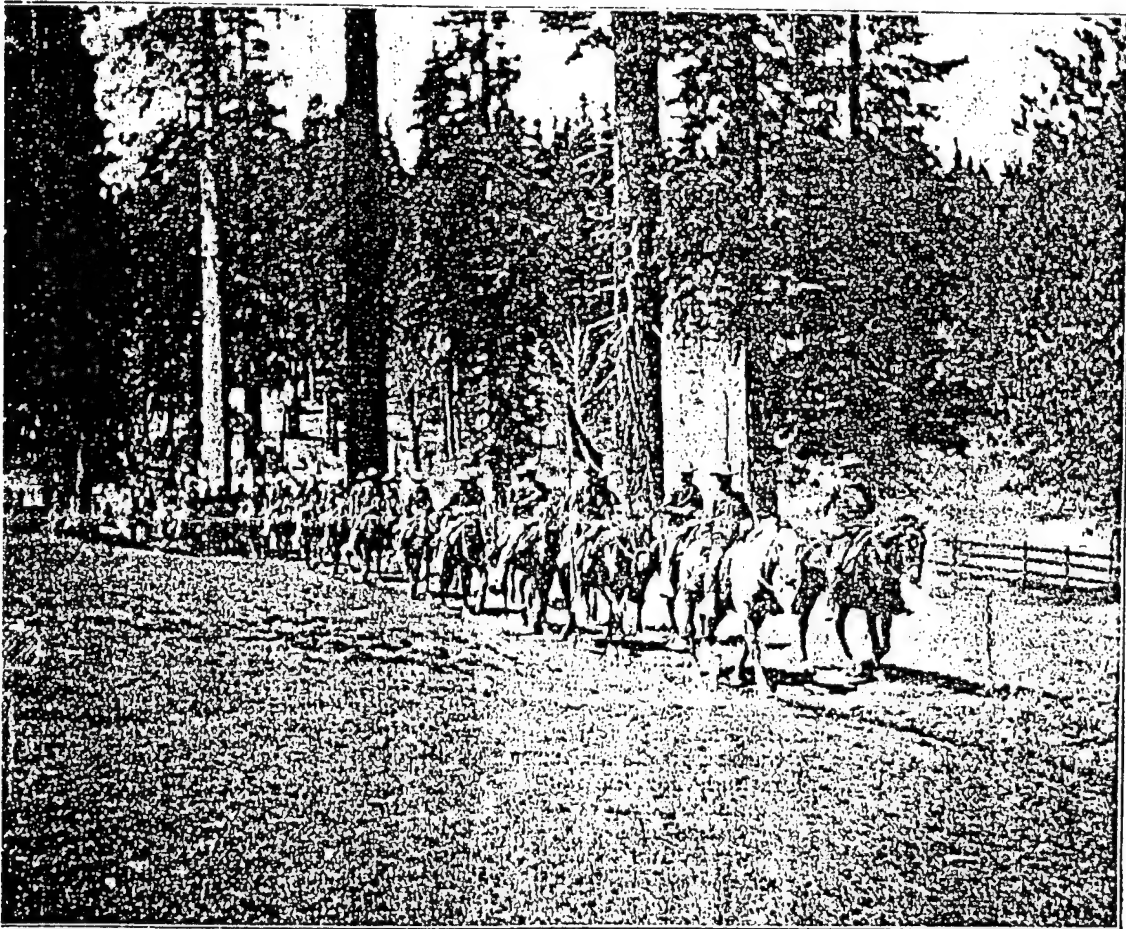


Figure 3. Under the Big Trees at Mariposa.

An Illustrated American, November 28, 1896, a series of photographs.

During the twenty-three year period from 1891 to 1914, many Army officers, serving with several different units of the Army, functioned as administrators and guardians of the California National Parks.²⁷ Appendix "A" provides an list of the military Acting Superintendents of the Sequioia National Park. The military commanders directed to do these nonwar military duties in the Parks were men of high caliber who took their mission seriously. Some of them distinguished themselves and contributed to the Parks after they left the military. Among these were Majors Harry C. Benson and William W. Forsyth, both leaving legacies in the Parks that are still evident today as well as becoming prominent citizens of society and instrumental in the Sierra Club.²⁸ They helped to plan for and develop trails, roads, map making, and started the practice of fish planting in the California Parks.²⁹

Subsequent military commanders in the Parks tended to continue the policies of the preceding commanders, such as the practice of expelling sheep herders on the far side of the Parks and then running their sheep off the other side.³⁰ Military commanders also developed new techniques of management, such as public education programs; many of which were used by the civilian administrators who succeeded them.³¹ Most of the continued practices were directed at actual physical improvements to the Parks facilities and trails.

The constantly changing conditions of the Parks and surrounding communities provided constant new problems. One such challenge resulted in a program of public education on the uniqueness of the National Parks.³² The scientific data used in the program was collected by the soldiers.³³

Impartial and effective policing of the park areas resulted in cooperation of the individuals who lived in the area. This was needed because of the growing size and numbers of communities close to and in the Parks.³⁴ Noteworthy is that the road and trail systems in the parks used by modern tourists were planned and constructed by Army engineers

using Army labor.³⁵ In California, seedling Sequoias planted by Army soldiers remain a testimony to the hard work and vision of the early military administration.³⁶

As stated above the Army's administration of the California National Parks left significant, lasting legacies which are in place even today. The roads, trail networks, and conservation programs were all begun under the watchful eyes of officers and soldiers. The remainder of this paper describes, in greater detail, the precedent of using the Army to administer the parks and the contributions the military made while administering the Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks.

Endnotes

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3. "Report of Major Eugene F. Weigel, Special Land Inspector," Letter, Secretary of the Interior to President of the Senate, Jan. 30, 1891, Dec. 29, 1892; Senate Executive Document 22, 52nd Congress, 2nd Session, Serial Number 3056, 1-5.
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13. Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of War, Oct. 21, 1890, National Archives, Record Group 94, Adjutant Generals Office, "General Correspondence Relating to Yosemite Park," 1890-1907, Letter Sent, Part 1; Secretary of the Interior to President of the United States, Dec. 4, 1890; Secretary of the Interior to Secretary of War, Dec. 22, 1890; Special Orders, Number 30, Headquarters, Department of California, Apr. 6, 1891; National Archives, Record Group 94, Adjutant Generals Office, "Memorandum" Miscellaneous Division, Doc. 4.
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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

The purpose of this review is to locate information applicable to the thesis questions. It is difficult to find sources documenting the history of the United States Army while it was the administrator of the Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks; however, it is possible to reconstruct some history of the Army conducting these domestic operations using other sources of information.

Information on the history of the units and commanders can be found in literary sources written about the Parks themselves, and obtained from the conservationists of the time and area. Annual official reports to the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of War also provide information.

Most of the information is from books, military and Congressional Records, magazine and newspaper articles, and from personal visits to the Parks and their libraries. The thesis will be using information from primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include Adjutant General Records, Congressional Records and recorded personal exchanges between key personnel, and magazine and newspaper articles written by reporters of the time from the local areas. Secondary sources include books on the United States Army (Cavalry), The National Parks, and former commanders of the National Parks.

Information on the United States Army's contribution to the Park Service of the Yosemite and Sequoia Parks will be identified and summarized. The thesis also will show that the United States Army, while conducting domestic operations during this period, set a precedent to be followed in later years.

History of the National Parks

Books on the Parks, especially those written about the military contribution, contained a good starting point for understanding the flow of events and the climate of this period of history. Books on the United States Army's experience that provide information pertinent to the thesis include Harold D. Hampton's How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks, Raymond W. Settle's The March of the Mounted Riflemen, and Douglas H. Strong's A History Of Sequoia National Park.

Primary sources that contained facts about the units and personnel that conducted these missions are the Reports of The Acting Superintendents, Yellowstone National Park, Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, and the Archival Material, Record Group 79, Records of the National Park Service, Parks, Reservations and Antiquities.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN

This study used a historical research method. The research effort located sources providing the information about the United States Army administration of the Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks and what led to this. After gathering data from primary and secondary sources relating to the subject and the research questions, the information was examined and validated, establishing the answers to the research questions. The final step in the preparation of this thesis was assembling and presenting the information logically and identifying the most significant aspects of the Army's operations during this period.

Books on the history of the parks and on the Army's participation contained some information on specifics, but there were few of these. One of the problems with this literature was that the secondary material was sometimes contradictory to the park's published histories. This dichotomy was especially true when determining the effectiveness of the military in these missions. Many secondary sources were useful in identifying primary sources, such as military reports, letters, and Congressional Records on the units and men who did these missions. Scanning the footnotes and bibliographies of the secondary sources led to the identification of primary sources, such as Adjutant General records, National Park libraries, and personal correspondence between key players.

Most of these primary sources were available in military and National Park libraries. Sources were located at the Fort Leavenworth Museum Library, the Combined Arms Research Library at the United States

Command and General Staff College, and the Center of Military History National Archives. The research effort gained momentum as more military accounts on the units became available.

The military libraries contained several Adjutant General's Office Reports. These books also contain correspondence written by members of the units. The National Parks libraries housed the most important depository of material on the military's contributions to the parks. A visit to the Yosemite National Park library proved the most valuable, because the descriptions could be physically reinforced.

The National Archives is an important depository of material on the units that conducted the missions. The Old Military Records Division is arranged into several record groups. Record groups containing the documents relating to the daily operations of the regular forces and various military units of frontier posts and garrisons proved useful.

Magazine articles written about the cavalry units involved in the National Parks helped identify key players and events in these missions. After identifying those people and events, going back to the primary sources is helpful to get firsthand accounts of the actions and reconstruct history. Selecting information and aligning it in a logical manner, presents the United States Army's National Park contributions in the California National Parks during 1891-1914.

CHAPTER FOUR
THE PRECEDENCE
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Before focusing on the Army's role in the California National Parks, the precedent for this role should be established. The precedent for using the United States Army as guardians of the California National Parks was set in 1886 when the Department of the Interior requested help from the Department of War to help in the custodial duties of Yellowstone National Park.¹ In response to this request, Troop "M" of the First United States Army Cavalry rode into the park on 17 August 1886 and soon after relieved the Park Superintendent of his duties.² During the years preceding the use of Army troops to guard the National Parks, the Department of the Interior had been helpless in preventing damage in Yellowstone. The civilian administrators did not have the physical or legal force to prevent destruction through vandalism and littering. Although conditions in the early years of the National Parks became so bad that some skeptics called for abandoning this Federal administration of conservation, a few supporters managed to get Congressional support for establishing legislation governing the Parks.³ The resulting legislation authorized the Secretary of the Interior to request the Secretary of War to provide soldiers for the protection and preservation of the Yellowstone park if needed.⁴

With this option now available, the Secretary of the Interior did request that the Secretary of the War provide soldiers to protect the park.⁵ A system of effective management was the result of the use of the Army. Because of this experience, whenever the Department of the

Interior needed assistance, Yellowstone became the model for conducting the administration of the National Parks of California.⁶

The story of the California National Parks is similar to Yellowstone Park in that the United States Congress granted to the state of California the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove as National Parks under state control. While the state's intentions for administering the parks were commendable, they soon proved difficult to practice. The attempts of the first civilian state administrators to administer and preserve the California National Parks were frustrated by indifference of employees, lack of appropriations, the public hostility that always accompanies changes, and by their own personal greed.⁷ Realizing that state's attempt at control and management had degenerated into a lack of control and mismanagement, a few dedicated men interested in preserving the area such as John Muir, Frederick Law Olmstead, George G. Vest, and Robert U. Johnson, took up their pens, appeared before Congress, and contributed to newspaper and magazine columns with appeals.⁸ These men finally convinced Congress that some action must be taken to prevent the complete destruction of the lands it had attempted to preserve.⁹

That precedent was established by the role the military played in the administering of Yellowstone Park. The civilian Superintendents of the park, hired by the Secretary of the Interior, were having problems administering the park.¹⁰ In 1885, members of Congress from the surrounding states were pushing to have the issue for the park lands to be transferred from Federal control back to the states be addressed in this session, adding to the Superintendent's problems.¹¹ As a result this Congressional session, during which the issue was to be resolved, ended in no action taken concerning the Yellowstone Park.¹²

Now the Secretary found himself without any funds to pay the civilian employees that were the current custodians of the park.¹³ He

had little choice but to take advantage of his option, by law, to request help from the Secretary of War. The law provided the following:

The Secretary of War, upon request of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and directed to make the necessary details of soldiers to prevent trespassers or intruders from entering the park for the purpose of destroying the game or objects of curiosity therein, or for any other purpose prohibited by law, and to remove such persons from the park if found therein.¹⁴

The Secretary of the Interior requested that "a Captain, two Lieutenants and twenty selected mounted men from the Army be detailed for service in the park" for the addressed reasons, and to execute any other duties required in the management of the park.¹⁵ He also identified the fact that the Interior Department had no funds to pay for the mission, and that the War Department would have to pay for the support of the soldiers.¹⁶

Official notification of the request from the Secretary of the Interior's letter was passed through the Secretary of War to Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan. He recommended that "Troop 'M', 1st United States Cavalry, Captain Harris commanding, Station Fort Custer, MT, be ordered to perform the duties in the Yellowstone National Park."¹⁷ Once there, Captain Harris relieved the Superintendent of his duties and began the military administration.¹⁸ The soldiers pitched their tents and began the important duties of protecting and preserving the natural state of the area Congress had set aside as a "public pleasure ground." The assignment was thought by the soldiers to be only a temporary measure, but the Army administration was continued until 1914.¹⁹

When Captain Harris arrived with his command at Mammoth Hot Springs, he found the Park almost deserted by the staff. Several staff members had quit their assignments when they found out that there were no longer any funds to pay their salaries.²⁰ Since the posts of these staff members were unattended, the control measures that were normally enforced on camp fires were not existent and fires raged out of control.²¹ The commander went on patrol to look for the fires and post

detachments to the stations that were abandoned by the previous civilian staff members.²² Then he and the remaining soldiers, extinguished the fires that were raging out of control and investigated their sources.²³ During this mission the soldiers determined that some fires had been set deliberately. When Captain Harris asked the outgoing Superintendent about them, he said that most of the fires were started by some of his enemies.²⁴ These enemies had started the fires to drive the wildlife out of the park boundaries so they could hunt them, because they could not hunt in the park. These hunters and the destructive campers were going to be just a few of the challenges the soldiers were going to face.²⁵

After the civilian Superintendent's relief nothing changed overnight, and the same administrative problems that he faced were still facing the soldiers who comprised the military administration. There were not any established policies of protection or judicial enforcement. The soldiers had not received training in the rules of enforcement or what their limitations were before arriving. Even with these challenges facing them, the men and conscientious officers adapted and went about enforcing the only guidelines available to them, the rules and regulations of the Park.²⁶ These first soldiers assigned to duty in the park found they had inherited all of the reports of neglect that had previously been directed toward the previous civilian administration.

To face these challenges, the Army established Camp Sheridan at Mammoth Hot Springs²⁷ as a headquarters and posted the rules and regulations that were going to be enforced.²⁸ These were:

1. The cutting of green timber, or the removal or displacement of any mineral deposits of natural curiosities, is forbidden.
2. Hunting of trapping and the discharge of firearms within the limits of the Park is prohibited. Fishing is forbidden except with hook and line, and the sale of fish so taken is also disallowed.
3. Wagon tires on all wagons used for freighting purposes on roads are required to be at least four inches in width.
4. Camping parties will only build fires when actually necessary.

5. The sale of intoxicating liquors, except by hotel proprietors to their guests, for their own use, is strictly prohibited.
 6. Trespassers within the Park for illicit purposes, of persons wantonly violating the forgoing rules, will be summarily removed from the Park.
 7. No stock will be allowed to run loose in the vicinity of the various points of interest within the Park frequented by visitors.
 8. No rocks, sticks, or other obstructions must be thrown into any of the springs of geysers within the Park.
- It is enjoined upon all soldiers to be vigilant and attentive in the enforcement of the foregoing regulations, and to see that the stage drivers and other employees of the hotels do not use abusive language to, or otherwise maltreat, the visitors to the Park. They will, in the enforcement of their orders, conduct themselves in a courteous and polite, but firm and decided, manner. They will not hesitate to make arrests when necessary, reporting at once to the commanding officer. All loose stock found in the vicinity will be driven into the corral and held until proper guaranty is given that they will not again be turned loose.²⁹

Although the new military administrator considered it beyond his authority to produce or change the rules of the park, in the posting of these orders and regulations he did change park policy.³⁰ Whereas alcoholic beverages could be provided by hotel proprietors in the park, livestock could no longer wander around the geysers. With the rules posted, visitors now knew the rules and were aware of the expulsion criteria. It did not take too long for the Army to expel illegal settlers from the park.³¹ One regulation was suspended, regulation number three, because it was hard to standardize the size of the wheels.³² It was never decided that a particular size wagon wheel damaged the terrain more than another.³³

The commander quickly realized that his soldiers needed additional training to perform their new duties to standard. He observed that they were lacking in backcountry skills and requested authority to employ three backcountry experts who were familiar with the hunting ground and trails used by trespassers.³⁴ The reply from headquarters was disappointing because only one expert was authorized. The insinuation was that the soldiers needed to become familiar with the area.³⁵

With the summer coming to a close, the soldiers were beginning to wonder if they were to stay throughout the winter. When ordered to stay for the winter, a change from the previous policy, improvements to Camp Sheridan were required. The Quartermaster General, Department of Dakota, was directed to provide the shelters for the soldiers and the public property of the park.³⁶ While preparing the estimate of appropriations, the commander's assumption was, as was the Secretaries' of War and Interior, that the following year the civil administration would be returned.³⁷

With the reality of being in for longer than originally thought, and realizing that changes and improvements were necessary, the military commanders started to develop a strategy plan. While executing this plan many contributions were made. These contributions can be categorized into the following areas: administration execution, lines of communications, facility development and planning, natural preservation, and problems.

Administration Execution

Once assigned the mission of park duty, the commanding officers assigned to these cavalry units were designated Acting Superintendent. The park duty assignment presented them the opportunity of more autonomous roles and greater freedom for command performance. It did not take long for the officers to realize that these duty requirements were different from those that for which they had been trained. Many suggested that a civilian government be designed to relieve the military of its civil duties.³⁸ Most of the suggestions also presented models of what this governmental organization should look like.³⁹ It is interesting that many of them resemble the organizational chart of the modern National Park Service.

Once it became apparent that the soldiers would be performing this duty longer than expected, they settled into a routine. The purely military activities of the cavalry units assigned to the National Park

were necessarily few because the posts were usually separated and dispersed throughout the park in small detachments varying in size from two to six men.⁴⁰ These assignments were less than conducive to the military training of the time.

Discipline was still maintained, although the duty was not the traditional military type. Constant mounted work was required of the cavalry soldiers in patrolling the large area of the Park to be covered.⁴¹ This detached service taught them how to ride and to care for their horses. These were skills that were required no matter what kind of duty the cavalry soldiers were assigned. It also provided them with a certain amount of self-reliance above and beyond the ordinary western garrison duty.

Though these soldiers may not have been the most proficient or best example of parade ground soldiers, they became good field soldiers. Since patrol activities were not confined to the pursuit and capture of poachers, usual garrison duties were attended to in the Yellowstone Park. Among the normal garrison duties were military inspections, training plans where signaling and tactics were taught, and weekly drills.⁴²

Traditionally, soldiers have always complained about the duties they performed and the conditions in which they performed them. The Yellowstone Park experience was no different. The isolation of the park's military command and the imposition of the hard work in an uncomfortable winter climate convinced many soldiers that \$13 per month with only food and clothing provided was not enough pay for the hardships of this type of military service.⁴³ These uncomfortable conditions led some soldiers to desert. Others found that guard posts were frequently upset by hungry bears or moose. They also discovered that they, as protectors of the game animals, faced more severe punishment for violating the rules and regulations than did the civilian violator.⁴⁴

Having previous experience at park missions as a military commander, Army officer, Lieutenant General (Retired) S. Young, was named Acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park in 1909.⁴⁵ With specific instructions from the President of the United States, he was directed to develop a plan that would construct a civil guard to replace the military in the Park.⁴⁶

Young's proposal of establishing a Yellowstone National Park Guard included a total estimate of a \$50,000 annual appropriation to provide the same services being provided by the military.⁴⁷ The park was to be divided into four districts for administrative purposes: a chief inspector, four assistant inspectors, and twenty civilian guards were to be appointed to form the entire protective.⁴⁸ During the heaviest part of the tourist season, the guard force was to be enlarged.

The estimated \$50,000 required to replace the military guardians with a civilian park service did not include the salary of a Superintendent or funds for the maintenance of park roads.⁴⁹ To offset the costs, construction and maintenance of roads supposedly would be left under the direction of the Army Corps of Engineers. The annual cost of the civilian park service personnel could be established for one-third of this cost, according to the retired general's estimates; and its members could be recruited from discharged soldiers who had previously served in the Parks.⁵⁰

Since the military was making some gains in its administering the Parks, after twenty-three years, the Secretary of the Interior was still advocating the continuation of military control. The Secretary of the War was not agreeing to continuing the practice, because it took his limited resources from his primary mission. The Army claimed the system of constantly requesting and using military assets for the conduct of Department of the Interior's responsibilities to be unjust.⁵¹ Much of the appropriation annually charged to the War Department was being

expended for the performance of duties that were the responsibility of other departments, specifically the Department of the Interior.⁵² Although the soldiers assigned to the park were gaining valuable field experience, it was still thought by most high-level military men that such duty was counterproductive to military discipline and training for purely military reasons.

Several years passed before problems beyond the borders of the United States provided the Secretary of War with an reason to remove the military units from the National Parks.⁵³ In 1907 the Secretary of War suggested that the squadron of soldiers then on duty in the Yellowstone Park be reduced to prepare for involvement in the Mexican revolutions.⁵⁴ This suggestion was to leave a special detachment of selected cavalymen that displayed a natural ability and aptitude for park duty. The existence of such a detachment would enable the Secretary of the Interior to take over the force, should circumstances require a substitution of civilian rangers for cavalymen in any future restructuring.⁵⁵

These men of the special detachment could be discharged to form a "instant park service" relieving the Army of the duty to guard and administer the park.⁵⁶ The Secretary of War also suggested that the military detail for duty in the Yosemite Park be reduced to one troop of cavalry and that no soldiers be detailed for service in the Sequoia and General Grant Parks.⁵⁷ These suggestions were acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior and the organization of the Yellowstone Park Detachment was initiated in 1914.⁵⁸

As previously mentioned, comprehensive plans for the development and fielding of a civil guard force to replace the cavalry detachments in the Yellowstone Park had been developed by the military Acting Superintendents as early as 1907, but was not implemented.⁵⁹ Subsequent military commanders suggested the formation of a separate government organization that would have the responsibility of guarding and

administering all of the National Parks, therefore relieving the military of its undesired domestic assistance duties.

A follow-up on this push for restructuring came in 1911. The first of several conferences between Department of Interior officials, Acting Superintendents, and other persons interested in the development and administration of the National Parks was held in the Yosemite National Park.⁶⁰ The following year, another convened in Berkeley, California. Out of these National Park Conferences developed an increasing awareness that conditions in and around the various Parks had changed to the extent that the military was no longer needed.⁶¹

In preparing for the transition from military to civilian administration, historical data was being collected. The cost to the government for the military guardianship of the Yellowstone Park for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1915 was placed at \$194,193.59.⁶² A civilian force sufficient for conducting all the requirements of the park, it was estimated, could be formed for less than one-half of that sum. The opposition to continuing the use of the cavalry in the Yellowstone Park was increased when Newton D. Baker was named Secretary of War in the spring of 1916, because of the trouble occurring in Europe.⁶³ All of the arguments of the previous military commanders, were presented to Congress, and a Federal court opinion found that the soldiers assigned to the park could only prevent and remove trespassers from entering the park. All other duties or activities of the soldiers within the Park were held to be illegal.⁶⁴

During the period 1886 to 1914, several bills were introduced into Congress, establishing a separate bureau within the Department of the Interior with the responsibility of supervising, managing, and controlling the National Parks and monuments that were under that Department's jurisdiction.⁶⁵ The continual opposition to the use of cavalry units as park guardians was finally ended on 25 August 1916 when President Woodrow Wilson placed his signature to a Congressional Act

establishing the National Park Service. However, The new service did not begin functioning until after funds were provided for its formulation in the Deficiency Appropriation Act of 17 April 1917.⁶⁶ Complete takeover of the guardianship by the National Park Service Rangers did not occur until 1918.

During this year, the military commanders lobbied for a total end to the military administration of Yellowstone Park.⁶⁷ Now the military commanders could appeal to the United States President, saying that the United States Army was not large enough for the military demands of the country. Besides this argument, was the one that in times of peace and calm the existence of the Yellowstone Park Detachment served to weaken the military regiments from which it was drawn.⁶⁸ One provision that helped in the transfer of administration was that members of the Yellowstone Park Detachment, who wanted to remain in the Park, would be discharged from the Army and appointed as Rangers in the Park Service.⁶⁹

Effective 1 October 1916 orders were given directing the military force then guarding the Park, to be withdrawn. Fort Yellowstone was abandoned as a post. The guardianship of the Park transferred to the Department of the Interior.⁷⁰ The long awaited transfer of administering the Yellowstone Park from the War Department back to the Interior Department was handled personally by the Secretary of War.⁷¹ No estimate of the value of improvements was made by the Army, and all buildings were transferred without cost.

The men who wanted to remain in military service were reassigned to their original units, this being accomplished by the last military Acting Superintendent, who departed from the Park on 26 October 1916.⁷² The Post Quartermaster completed the transfer of property a month later, and for the first time since 1886, no cavalry soldiers were stationed in any of the nation's parks.⁷³

The long awaited transfer of the administrations did bring with it the outcries of local communities. This abandonment of military establishments has always been accompanied by protests of residents near these establishments. Abandonment of Fort Yellowstone and the withdrawal of the soldiers stationed there brought the normal opposition by residents who looked upon their departure from a commercial standpoint.⁷⁴ Petitions opposing the withdrawal of soldiers were drawn up and forwarded to the Secretary of War, and since 1916 was an election year, the politicians were drawn into the situation.⁷⁵

Senators Thomas H. Walsh and H. Meyers of Montana were attending the Democratic National Convention in Chicago when they became aware that orders had been given for ending the military guardianship of the Yellowstone. Walsh immediately telephoned the Secretary of the Interior and demanded that the soldiers not be recalled from the park until 1 January 1917. Telegrams were sent by both him and Meyers demanding that they were to be heard before any further action was taken. When informed that the orders had already been given and that the process of abandonment was then underway, the two senators joined in an assault upon the Secretary of War. They pleaded that the order for the removal of soldiers be at least postponed until after the election. Much of their concern was over the effect the withdrawal of soldiers might have upon their constituent's vote. After obtaining only evasive answers from the Secretary of War, the two Senators pleaded their case before the President of the United States.⁷⁶

President Wilson, in the middle of a campaign for reelection, said to both the Senators and Secretary, that he was disturbed over the probable effects of the situation and requested that the Secretary of the Interior talk with the Montana Senators before executing the order.⁷⁷ Although directed, this request from the highest government authority was too late to have any effect because the soldiers were already leaving from the Yellowstone Park.⁷⁸

Lines of communication and facility development

The road and trail systems used by modern day tourists were planned and constructed by Army engineers using Army labor. Today's improved roads were the wagon trails of the past. Many of the trails that tourists enjoy now are the patrol routes of the cavalry soldiers. From the first military commander to the last, had plans for the improvements of the transportation network that would be needed to support the traffic in the park. Fort Yellowstone, constructed of quarried stone by the Army Engineers, still stands today. It is the central facility building of the National Park Headquarters in the Yellowstone Park.⁷⁹ Early plans for the layout of the buildings, such as the concessions, guided the placement of them and reduced their impact on the surrounding environment. The transportation network and many facilities remain as silent testimonies to the hard work and vision of the early military guardianship.

Natural Preservation Projects

Buffalo

One of the best contributions by the military in the area of preservation is in the preservation and restoration of the American bison, an animal that was rapidly nearing extinction in the 1890s. In 1893, 275 bison were counted in the Yellowstone, with estimates of an additional 125 that had not been seen. The killing or driving out of the remaining bison in other parts of the United States left the buffalo in Yellowstone the only survivors of the once great herds that had been part of this nation's heritage. As early as 1893 Captain George S. Anderson had suggested the infusion, through purchase, of outside blood into the dwindling wild herd. There was no action taken on this suggestion at the time.⁸⁰ The continued decline of the herd in the park, estimated at fifty in 1900, forced the military commanders to reexamine the policy, originally instigated by Captain Moses Harris, of not introducing "domesticated animals" into the Park.⁸¹

When the number of bison in the Park dropped to twenty-two, the danger of inbreeding and eventual sterility became apparent. Major John Pitcher, Acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park, again suggested the purchase of outside animals to start a new herd and diffuse new blood into the original wild herd.⁸² An appropriation of \$30,000 was requested from the Secretary of the Interior by Major Pitcher with the intention of buying new stock and providing fencing and feed for the development of a new herd of bison.⁸³ An appropriation of \$15,000 was obtained, through the efforts of Congressman John F. Lacey of Iowa. Fourteen cows were purchased from the Goodnight herd in Texas. Three bulls were purchased from the Pablo-Allard herd in Montana.⁸⁴

Several calves were captured from the atrophied wild herd and all were placed in a large fenced enclosure.⁸⁵ The objective was to set them free after they had been confined long enough to assure that they would remain near the Park.⁸⁶ The bottom line is that the American bison had been saved from total extinction and the military commanders of the Yellowstone National Park had played an important role in their preservation.⁸⁷

Geysers

In Yellowstone, the early military commanders attempted to keep a close eye on the wonders of nature that were in the park, such as the hot springs and mineral pools. Especially important to these men were the geysers. Geyser eruptions were charted and any change in activity was closely recorded.⁸⁸ Constant observation of the geysers enabled their time of eruption to be figured out very accurately and this allowed the soldiers to inform curious tourists of upcoming geyser eruptions. A close connection between the temperature of the water in a geyser and the time of its eruption was observed to exist by the commanders.

Newly discovered geysers were examined and measured and temperature readings were taken. Their locations were reported to the

Acting Superintendent by the soldiers who observed them.⁸⁹ In observing the soldiers doing this, one civilian observer was amazed at the military interest in the natural features of the park and said that its military guardian "had a pronounced weakness for geysers . . . stopping at every little steam-jet to examine it."⁹⁰ It was his opinion that the Acting Superintendent felt "a personnel responsibility in having them go regularly."⁹¹

Interpretive Nature Programs

Admittedly, the average soldier was not all that well equipped with information to answer the questions from the curious tourist. It was not uncommon for him to rely upon a stretch of the truth to cover his lack of scientific knowledge. Those soldiers who were detailed to patrol the natural interests in the park and insure that rules and regulations were being followed were also instructed to answer questions courteously with what information they could, when requested to do so.⁹² Information provided by these soldiers was probably a lot different, especially in accuracy, from that given by the park rangers of today's parks. It was still a step which evolved into the naturalist program later developed by the National Park Service. As early as 1908, the Acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park had requested that books on natural history be furnished to his office for the "better education and information" of the soldiers who protected the Park.⁹³

The entire museum and interpretive nature programs, later developed by the National Park Service, were suggested in 1913.⁹⁴ The Acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park, called the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to the "necessity for an administration building, housing all that is interesting in historical data and specimens of natural curiosities, etc."⁹⁵ He suggested that "small branches of the administration building in the shape of bungalows be built at Norris, Upper Basin, and the Canyon, containing like data and

specimens, and presided over by one able to give intelligent information."⁹⁶

With the arrival of the National Park Service in 1914 a definite program of an interpretive nature was developed, guide folders were printed, and nature tours conducted. Lectures were made available in some Parks. Later, museums were established and experiments in visual education inaugurated, largely through the cooperation of the American Association of Museums and the Smithsonian Institution, augmented by funds from the Rockefeller foundation.⁹⁷

While the majority of the development procedures instigated and suggested by the military commanders have been inherited and adopted by the National Park Service, many of the procedures and suggestions that originated in one park found their way to the many other Parks of the National Park Service. These include, public education programs, gun control, trespasser eviction, and issuing grazing and fishing permits.

A Model Service

The Acting Superintendents frequently provided advice it on proper game protection, fire fighting methods, administrative policy and methods, financial procedures, and all information concerning the establishment and management of Parks.⁹⁸ These requests were not limited to just domestic sources, but international interests as well.

Information forwarded to Japan was considered to have been of service to the Japanese government in the preparations of their National Park.⁹⁹ Another international interest came from the Germans who requested information for the expansion of their Parks.¹⁰⁰

The military management of the Yellowstone Park became the model for game control as practiced in the Game Preserve in Michigan.¹⁰¹ The Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park in New York requested and received information concerning rules and regulations.¹⁰² Information concerning fire fighting methods was forwarded to the State Forester of New Jersey upon request.¹⁰³ A state senator of North Carolina found

himself faced with the establishment of a National Park in his state (Appalachian National Park).¹⁰⁴ He requested from the Acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park all of the information about administrative procedures so that he might use it in his situation. The advice and suggestions made by the military commanders thus extended far beyond the boundaries of the individual Parks that they managed, and became a part of the worldwide conservation movement.¹⁰⁵

The military commanders made a major contribution toward the conservation of natural resources in the National Parks. They communicated with the surrounding communities convincing the public that preservation was good for everyone. The mere fact that regions had been set aside as National Parks produced a feeling of hostility toward the administrators of those Parks by the settlers who lived near the park. This hostility was common on all frontiers toward anything that had a resemblance of governmental ownership. The same people who considered proprietors and corporations as fair targets usually looked upon the operations of their own government with some disgust.¹⁰⁶ The feeling of distaste toward the government Parks was intensified as wildlife game became rare in other parts of the country while at the same time increased within those areas protected by the cavalry. Although the military authorities were unable to solve the later problem of overabundance of game animals because of this protection, they were successful in establishing the rudimentary beginning for the program used by the National Park Service.¹⁰⁷

Realizing that this local hostility was a disadvantage, military commanders successfully educated the settlers around the Parks that the benefits of keeping the Parks intact and game protected, outweighed the immediate gains realized by opposing the preservation and protection of them. Legislators of the surrounding states were aided in drafting positions and rules for game wardens and other state officials.¹⁰⁸ Citizens' protective clubs such as the Sierra club, were

organized in the surrounding communities through the efforts of the military commanders.¹⁰⁹ Those men who had once been enemies and poachers, now became friends and protectors of the Parks.¹¹⁰

Problems

The military commanders initially thought that their ability to execute the mission had been improved with the passage of the Lacey Act in 1894. This Act provided for penalties for violating the rules and regulations, and coupled with occasional, but well-publicized convictions under the law, served in providing an effective tool against vandalism and poaching.¹¹¹ The problem was that one major fault existed within the law, because the national legislators, in their hurried attempt to provide the tool of which they had neglected for twenty-four years, had committed a typing error. The penalty for a violation of the Lacey Act was meant to be a misdemeanor, but the inclusion of the phrase stipulating "imprisonment not exceeding two years" automatically elevated this condition to the status of a felony.¹¹² Felonies were legally treated as crimes under the constitution and any person so accused was tried and prosecuted by indictment.

This legal technicality placed the jurisdiction in the hands of the resident United States Commissioner provided by the law under the protective act,¹¹³ meaning that the violators of the law had to be tried before the District Court at Cheyenne, Wyoming.¹¹⁴ Once this mistake was discovered in 1913, the Acting Superintendent immediately recommended that the Act be amended and made legally operable. The change greatly simplified the matter of trials and reduced the time and expense of criminal proceedings.¹¹⁵

Transition

Twenty-two years elapsed between the Lacey Act in 1894, that provided the legal basis for punishment of violators in National Parks, and the formation of the National Park Service in 1916. Military commanders assigned to the park detail continued the methods established

by their annual predecessors during those years. They developed new techniques of management, such as public education programs that were adopted by the civilian administrators who succeeded them. The game animals, once so ruthlessly hunted by poachers, were now so well protected that new policies had to be developed to handle properly the surplus that resulted from this protection. An interpretive program, later to become the heart of the National Park Service's activities, was originally suggested by the military commanders and scientific data that was collected and collated by the soldiers. Many administrative problems were eliminated through the cooperation of those individuals who lived near the park. It was obtained by the impartial and yet effective policing and public education of the park. The transition from military administration to that of civilian administration was made less abrupt because many military personnel accepted discharges from the Army and formed a cadre around which the first civilian ranger service was constructed.¹¹⁶ The incorporation of their suggestions and plans enabled the transfer of authority to be made with some ease.

Before this transfer, several efforts were made to return the park administration to civilian control, but the very effectiveness of military supervision and the reluctance of Congress to appropriate funds for civilian supervision were indicators that military administration would be continued beyond a few years. No attempt was made to make the military administration a permanent one; the military commanders continued to be designated as Acting Superintendents. Despite the temporary nature of the military administration, Hiram M. Chittenden, writing in 1912, stated "it is not probable that public opinion will ever sanction a return to the old order . . . this system gives general satisfaction and is not likely to be disturbed."¹¹⁷

The military administration of the Yellowstone Park was destined to end eventually because of the changing conditions in and around the park. These conditions, which resulted primarily from the education of

the local public about the National Parks, eventually caused a formation of a civil agency organized to return the Yellowstone Park to civilian control.¹¹⁸ Changing conditions throughout the United States would eventually require the military to return to their traditional war fighting preparation.

With the establishment of the National Park Service in 1916,¹¹⁹ military control of park administrative matters ended. During the thirty years of military guardianship, National Park policy evolved; administrative procedures were formulated; the Parks were protected from violators; and the nucleus of the National Park Service was formed. Much of this was accomplished before the passage of legislation that legalized the use of the military to enforce the regulations of the Interior Department. Consequently, many activities conducted by the military personnel were without legal basis.¹²⁰ Provided with laws and legal framework after 1894,¹²¹ the Army commanders assigned to the Yellowstone Park continued to create new policy and protective programs. When the end of the military involvement came, it proved not to be a clean cut ending. Even though the new Park Service was formed, there had not been an appropriation of enough money to completely discharge the military of its mission.¹²² The quick fix to the problem was to still use limited military assets but under the control of a civilian supervisor.¹²³

The earliest results of the quick fix political arrangement were chaos and confusion. The Department of the Interior, through its civilian supervisor, controlled the concession operators. They authorized the rates that were to be charged, and supervised the admission of automobiles and the care of the wild animals. The water, electric and telephone systems were under the control of the Interior Department also, but its authority went no further. All road and trail construction was done under the authority of the Engineer Corps of the

Army. The actual physical protection of the park was still entrusted to the military.¹²⁴

This three-headed administration organization wasn't workable and friction erupted between the administrative heads. To further complicate matters, there was very little stability in personnel assignments. Due to the presence of a world war, Army officers were changed several times within a matter of months. A general dislike among the soldiers assigned to the Park, and not in combat, resulted in some inefficiency.¹²⁵

Tourists complained about the soldiers' poor performance. They were curious about why soldiers were patrolling the park when their family members were being drafted to fight a war overseas.¹²⁶ The civilian supervisor complained that the War Department was using the park command as a transient station for unassigned officers and soldiers,¹²⁷ for the most part he was right. This resulted in the situation in which the soldiers never learned their duties completely and did not care for the welfare of the park. One veteran cavalryman assigned to the Yellowstone Park questioned the advisability of using men trained to fight in combat to replace fifty civilians for peaceful patrol work. He claimed that if he did not have a mother and sisters he would "pull out" and enlist in the Canadian Army.¹²⁸

Congress was finally convinced by the secretaries of War and the Interior, that the military should get out. A clause providing for the funds for the administrative and protective work was completed for the Sundry Civil Bill in 1918 and the United States Army was finally and completely withdrawn from the Yellowstone National Park in September 1918.¹²⁹

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CHAPTER FIVE
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CALIFORNIA NATIONAL PARKS

The successful military administration of the Yellowstone National Park prompted the establishment of a similar type of administration in the National Parks in California in 1891. Yosemite, General Grant, and Sequoia Parks had been established as Public Parks and Forest Reservations in the previous year and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.¹

Congress originally failed to provide legal means for the protection and preservation of these Parks, but it did fix this problem. The provisions of the Lacy Act of 7 May 1894, extended the legal means to other Parks later established by Congress.² Until this was done, the responsibility was assigned to the United States Army to protect them from devastation and destruction. Operating in the California Parks until 1900 without Congressional sanction,³ and without the aid of law enforcement machinery, the United States Army saved these Parks from destruction in much the same manner that it saved the Yellowstone National Park.

The Congressional Act that granted the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove to the State of California had outlined the conditions upon which the grants were made. The Act provided that the parks and all their natural wonders should be for the public enjoyment, that leases not exceed ten years and the revenue from these leases would be returned into improvement of the property. It also provided for the commissioners, of which the governor of the state was to be one, of which all would serve without compensation.⁴

Governor Frederick F. Low acknowledged this Congressional grant and appointed the first board of commissioners to manage the areas.⁵ When the State legislature met the following spring, it passed a law formally accepting the grant and sanctioning the board of commissioners.⁶ The law provided that the commissioners were to have full power to manage and administer the grants, including the authority to make and adopt all rules, regulations, and bylaws for the government improvement and preservation of the land.⁷ A guardian was to do such duties as might be prescribed by the commissioners and to receive compensation not exceeding \$500 per year.⁸

Congress increased the size of the area by establishing a National Forest Reservation surrounding the Yosemite Valley in 1890⁹ to stop the gross violations of nature that were continuing to occur there. This amounted to a buffer zone to protect the targeted area that the state of California was having difficulty in protecting, the valley.¹⁰ Portions of the public domain containing the giant trees of California were set aside as public Parks, and the responsibility for the preservation and protection of these areas was placed on the Secretary of the Interior.¹¹

The Valley did return to the United States Government from the state in 7 February 1905 and was made part of the Yosemite National Park. With the experience of Yellowstone and the precedent that had been set by the efficient park administration there, the Secretary of the Interior again turned to the Secretary of War and asked for Army soldiers to provide the same for the California National Parks.¹² The military developed workable administrative procedures, made physical improvements, including the construction of roads, trails, bridges, campgrounds, and administrative buildings. They also formulated policies on natural resource management, conservation, and protection, and on private lands and leasing. They initiated interpretive naturalist programs; collected and analyzed scientific data, stopped

actions inimical to the interests of the Parks; protected them against the games of politicians and wanton destruction by merchants and businessmen.¹³

Some of the more significant contributions by the military can be categorized in the following areas: administration execution, lines of communications, facility development/planning, and natural preservation.

Administration Execution

The military protected and patrolled the California Parks only during the summer months, from May to October, with the thought that the heavy snows of the winters would deter the intrusion of trespassers during this time.¹⁴ Two troops of cavalry soldiers served in the three Parks of the California area, leaving the Presidio of San Francisco in early May and arriving in the Parks two weeks later after an overland march of 250 miles.¹⁵ One troop went south to patrol Sequoia and General Grant Parks, the other stayed in Yosemite.¹⁶ The officer in command of the Southern detachment became the Acting Superintendent of the Sequoia National Park.¹⁷ The other officer became the Acting Superintendent of the Yosemite National Park.¹⁸ Both submitted annual reports to the Secretary of the Interior. The Army never established a permanent military post at Yosemite, only a temporary summer headquarters and semi permanent post in the Yosemite Valley.¹⁹

The military first occupied the three California Parks in 1891, finding conditions similar to those encountered by military commanders who administered the Yellowstone Park. Boundaries were not marked, roads and trails were almost nonexistent, and people had for many years abused the area by hunting, fishing, mining and using the valley's green grass to graze livestock.²⁰

The military area of responsibility consisted of a huge, uncharted wilderness that was easily violated by trespassers. The units assigned to this duty received few instructions on solving the problems

as well as limited funds to accomplish the mission. Army officers assigned to this duty usually served one tour of duty as Acting Superintendent.²¹ This added to the difficulty of learning the job because of the constant turn over of commanders. It appeared that as a commander was getting proficient at the job, he would be moved on to another assignment. Sometimes this reassignment pattern occurred as often as three times in a year.²² This left the development of continuity for these operations with the soldiers of the units that served in these operations.

After the State of California gave back to the Federal government the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove in 1905,²³ the military moved its headquarters to a central location in the Yosemite Valley and extended its protection to all the valley and the high country. The Army continued to detail soldiers to the Sequoia and Yosemite Parks until 1914.²⁴

During the twenty-three years between 1891 to 1914, a succession of Army officers and units executed the mission of guardian to the California Parks. Not surprisingly, the military commanders directed to do these nonmilitary duties, took their assignments seriously. Several of the officers and soldiers continued the Army tradition of guarding the Parks into later civilian administration positions in the park service. One was Gabriel Sovulewski, first came to Yosemite in 1895 as a Quartermaster Sergeant with the Army.²⁵ After he was discharged he worked as a park supervisor and looked after park interests in the winter months.²⁶

The United States Army filled a void in early park administrations that could not be filled any other way. To a large degree Army officers developed the park policy inherited and later refined by the National Park Service. What is more important, without benefit of a well defined legal system and restricted by the absence of

punitive legislation, Army soldiers saved the three parks from destruction just as they had done in Yellowstone.

Many of the park's trails and roads were built under military control as well as continued back county exploration and map making, similar to what had happened in Yellowstone.²⁷ The stockings of the rivers and streams with trout were done by the military.²⁸ Place-names throughout the high Sierra commemorate many of the officers and men who did these tasks. Sentinel Dome and Dorst, in Sequoia and Benson pass and Schofield peak, in Yosemite are examples.²⁹

Lines of Communication

Captain Abram Epperson Wood, commanding Officer of I Company, Fourth Cavalry, became the first acting Superintendent of Yosemite National Park during the period 1891 through 1894.³⁰ He established a base camp on the Merced River and settled down to solve the park's problems.³¹ When he was given this mission, he was not told of his actual duties before his arrival, and to make matters worse there were no maps available of the area. Among the first problems Wood encountered was the lack of routes to get to the park. In addition, Wood didn't know what the actual boundaries of the park were. So before leaving San Francisco he purchased a small map of the township to help in identifying the park's boundaries.³² Upon arrival to the park CPT Wood had a patrol detail established once the park's boundaries were identified.³³ The photo below is of the early security effort. These patrols were on wildlife trails or cattle and sheep trails because of the limited roads in the park.³⁴



Figure 4. On Picket Duty in the Yosemite Park.

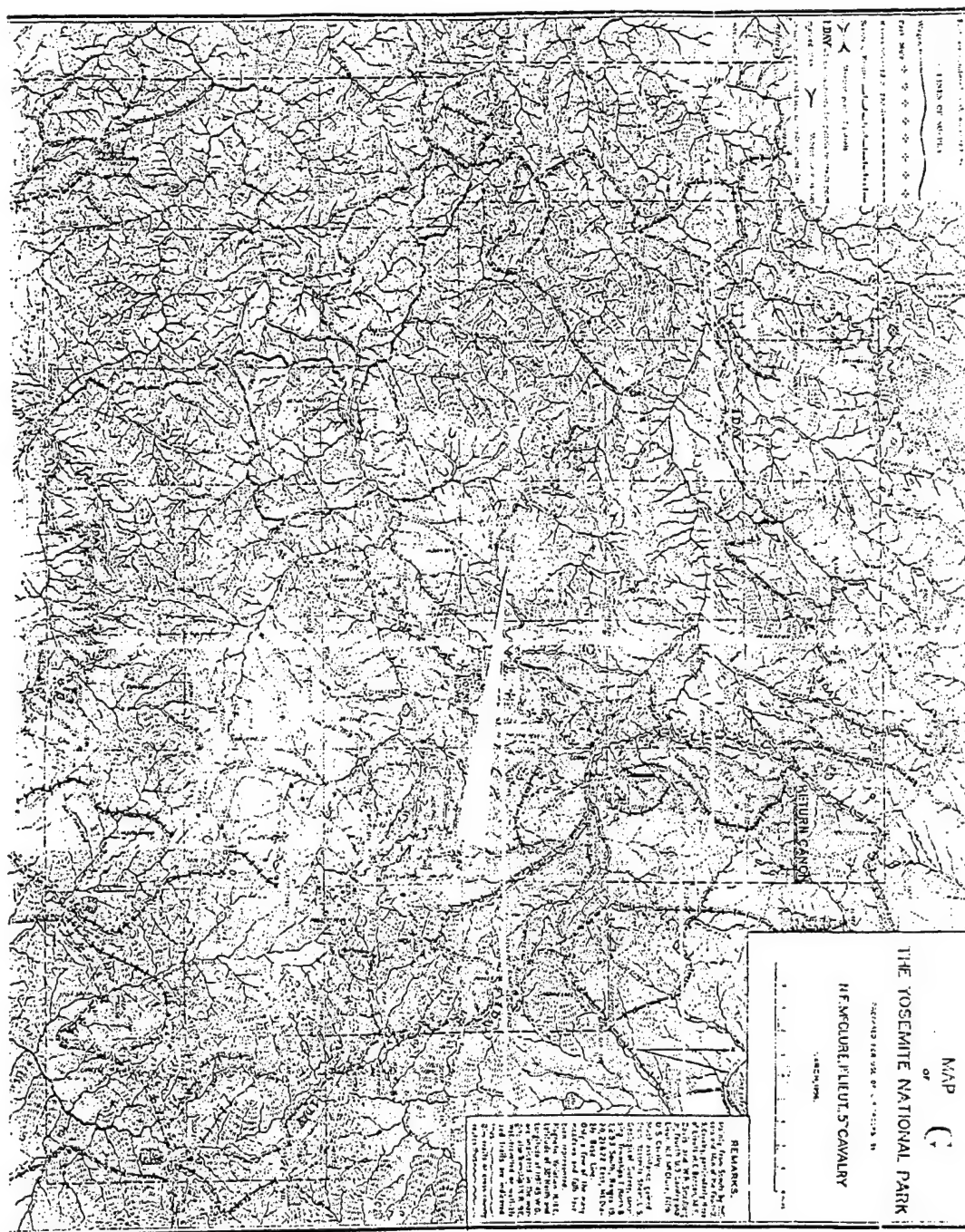
An Illustrated American, November 28, 1896, a series of photographs.

For patrolling, communications and police work, numerous trails were blazed, an example is in the photo below. These were mainly old livestock trails, that became overgrown and undistinguishable. These early lines of communication are identified on the map constructed by 1st Lieutenant N.F. McClure of the 5th Cavalry on page 52. This forced the Army to conduct regular maintenance on them.³⁵ Still the most pressing need of the Army was building a trail system that ran around the inside of the park's boundaries and when necessary branched off to important points such as bridges and lookout areas, so they could combat the trespassing that was occurring in these areas.³⁶



Figure 5. Trail Blaze.

Historic Resource Study, Vol. I of III, Yosemite National Park, a series of photographs.



Historic Resource Study, Vol. I of III, Yosemite National Park, a series of photographs.

The most useful roads to the military commanders and soldiers patrolling the park was the "Big Oak Flat and Tioga Road."³⁷ They had seen little use in the immediate years before the Army's arrival and were obstructed with fallen trees and erosion. Even with these obstacles, it remained the primary mounted trail. The Mono Trail that began in Wawona and wound its way into the park was also used but required three river or stream crossings and depending on the water levels this route could not always be reliable.³⁸

By 1894 there was an increasing tourist interest in the Parks and the existing trail systems couldn't support the demand. This was further complicated by the need to maintain and repair damage that occurred to the routes during the winter months while the Army was not in the park. By 1896 the Acting Superintendent's reports to the Secretary of the Interior were constantly requesting funds to improve the patrol trails, establish better communication cabins, build necessary command cabins, and build bridges that were either destroyed or did not exist.³⁹ The photo below is of an early foot bridge used for patrolling.



Figure 7. Early Bridge.

Historic Resource Study, Vol. I of III, Yosemite National Park, a series of photographs.

A Congressional act in 1899 appropriated funds for the construction of bridges, fencing, trails, and the improvement of roads other than toll roads.⁴⁰ To facilitate visitors to the Parks, contracts were immediately entered into, with local companies, for the construction of bridges across the rivers and streams and for the repair of trails. In subsequent years the continual construction and improvements led to twenty miles of carriage roads and twenty-four miles of saddle trails in just Yosemite National Park alone by 1901.⁴¹

While some work was contracted out, most of the work accomplished on the road and trail networks were accomplished by the soldiers.⁴² The work was difficult but resulted in well constructed trails that could be ridden the entire length on horseback. The building and repairing of trails progressed well during 1903 and the majority of the contracts were completed.⁴³ In addition to the contract work, the soldiers also made improvements using axes, hatchets, and saws to open up over one hundred and twenty miles of trail that had become overgrown or blocked by fallen trees.⁴⁴ Other work was done including repairing and tarring suspension bridges to facilitate travel on the scenic trails.⁴⁵

During the 1903 season, the military commanders and the civilian ranger advisers suggested the establishment of permanent patrolling stations, manned by four to six soldiers each, allowing soldiers to more thoroughly guard and patrol the Parks.⁴⁶ Subposts, each consisting of one noncommissioned officer and three to nine soldiers were established at key points of interest.⁴⁷ Soldiers serving at these substations were relieved once a month.⁴⁸ Detachment commanders made daily patrols to cover all approaches to the Parks and the territory that the trespassers most often used.⁴⁹ An officer's patrol visited and inspected each substation at least once a month.⁵⁰

In an effort to improve upon a working system, in the first part of the 1904 mission, the Army again established patrol posts, divided

into eastern and western sections, with an officer in command of each.⁵¹ Each section commander inspected each of his posts at least once during the tour. After all posts had been set up, the patrols of adjoining posts met and exchanged mail and messages weekly.⁵² This resulted in a complete circuit of patrols from the first post back to the main command post. Appendix "B" identifies the locations of these post in relation to the park. Each post was required to patrol to its front beyond the boundary of the reservation.⁵³

Small numbers of cattle were found during the patrolling and required the construction of impoundment corrals, one such corral is visible in the below photo.⁵⁴ While rounding the grazing cattle up it was noticed that this grazing kept the flammable undergrowth down and gave trails an additional utility other than for patrolling. They served as firebreaks, helping to prevent the spread of forest fires.⁵⁵



Figure 8. Impoundment Corral.

Historic Resource Study, Vol. I of III, Yosemite National Park, a series of photographs.

The future of the toll roads into the Parks became a topic of discussion among the military commanders. Because the initial construction of the roads that lead to the Parks was costly and the maintenance of them after the winters was expensive, the civilian road construction companies charged high toll rates for passage.⁵⁶ This put an economic strain on most of the Parks visitors. The existence of tolls themselves seems incompatible with the charter of National resorts and recreation that is to be available to everyone. The Army commanders believed that Federal acquisition of these toll roads would allow more public use of the Parks.⁵⁷ They also believed that with a minimal charge, they should be able to maintain them in proper condition to facilitate the public and the soldiers conducting their mission.

Since the roads had been built under the authority of both National and California law, the owners could not be deprived of their property except for reasonable compensation.⁵⁸ The Secretary of the Interior had the power to regulate, but not to prohibit, the taking of tolls on the roads in the National Parks.⁵⁹ The prohibiting of tolls on these roads would be illegal. The answer to the problem seemed to be to pass legislation providing for their acquisition and the settlement of any legal claims of the road construction companies.⁶⁰

The second year the military administered the Parks, Secretary of the Interior John Noble sent a letter to the General Land Office in San Francisco. In that communication Secretary Noble said that the department wished to foster a system of roads and transportation as well as accommodations that would make visitor trips to the park as enjoyable as possible.⁶¹

The photo on the following page is of the first automobile in the California National Parks.

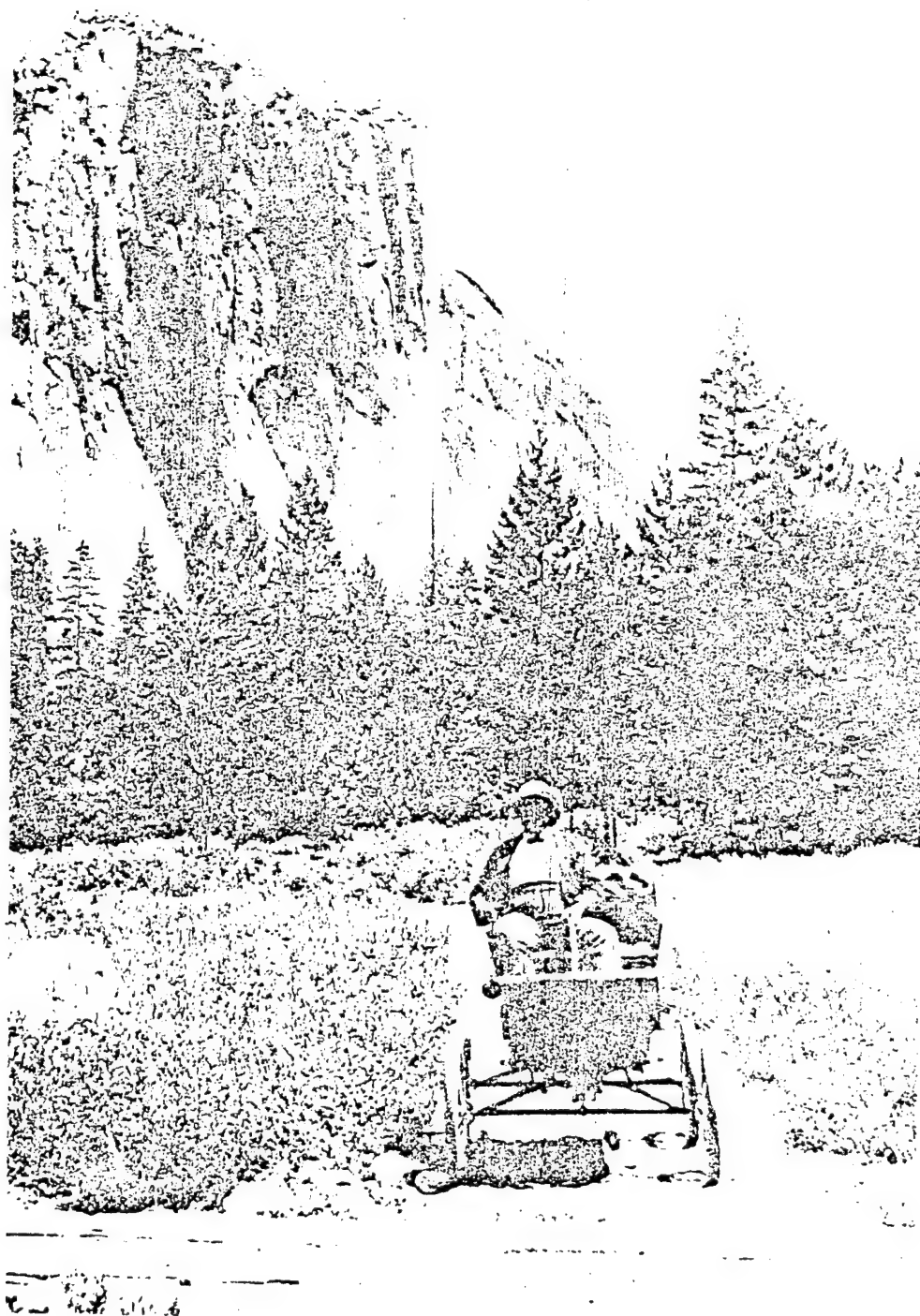


Figure 9. First Auto in the California National Parks.
Historic Resource Study, Vol. I of III, Yosemite National Park, a series
of photographs.

Secretary Noble directed the land office agents to consult with the military commanders as soon as possible and obtain information on the condition, origin, and right of franchise of all toll roads within the Parks.⁶² Noble also requested that the owners and managers of the toll roads introduce themselves to the department of the Interior. The report submitted noted that the toll roads in and outside the Parks were aggravating to travelers and recommended that the Federal government acquire all the roads within the limits of the National Parks.⁶³

The representatives of the toll roads met with the Land Office in San Francisco and presented them with statements from the corporations owning those roads, showing their condition, franchise rights, length, cost, rates of toll, etc.⁶⁴ Final suggestion of the land agents was for the Federal government to purchase and open to free use all the roads within the boundaries of the National Parks in California.⁶⁵ Congressional representatives from California and the military commanders also made suggestions to this effect. They presented the example of the Federal money that had been appropriated for roads and bridges at Yellowstone National Park and the National Military Park comprising of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga battlefields.⁶⁶

The bills that resulted from this investigation could not pass both houses of Congress.⁶⁷ A substitute measure, an amendment making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government was passed.⁶⁸ That provision, besides providing four thousand dollars for the protection of the Parks, specific construction, and improvement work, also provided that the secretaries of War spend some of the money. This is to appoint three commissioners to examine and collect data on the existing toll roads.⁶⁹

These commissions reported that until the military arrived there had been little attention to the country surrounding the Parks.⁷⁰ Now, the tolls demanded by the owners of the only access routes restricted

travel into the new California National Parks. The government's responsibility laid in purchasing the existing roads and constructing new toll-free ones. If the latter were chosen, the existing road owners would be compensated somehow. It would be advantageous for the government to own all entry roads into the park to ensure proper control of traffic.⁷¹

The commissions also found that the existing roads used for patrol purposes were not adequate for smooth communications between the soldiers guarding the Parks.⁷² The construction of additional roads would also reduce the cost of transporting the required supplies to the soldiers and aid better fire control. Eliminating tolls on all the existing roads and constructing new ones would allow visitors also the military to reach all sections of the Parks.⁷³

With the publication of the commissioner's report and the annual reports by the military commanders as Acting Superintendents recommending that all roads traversing the National Parks should be free, the California Congressional delegation decided to act.⁷⁴ It decided to ask for the necessary funds to buy the private roads in the Parks and to build at a minimum the suggested new roads to the Parks.⁷⁵ This resolution passed and cleared the way for the military who now could start the long needed improvements.⁷⁶ These improvements for the roads were urgently needed, because with the increasing accessibility to the parks, tourist increased the demands on the transportation networks.

Facilities Development and Planning

The first military commanders were forced by necessity to use temporary shelters for housing of the soldiers, supplies and horses. The photos on the following page are of the early shelters used by the Army. There was little construction during the first years, although soldiers did construct a horse shed in 1901.



Figure 10. In Camp in Sequioia National Park.

An Illustrated American, November 28, 1896, a series of photographs.



Figure 11. Improvised Shelter.

Historic Resource Study, Vol. I of III, Yosemite National Park, a series of photographs.

The inconvenience of no permanent structures and the fact that the temporary structures were usually destroyed by campers and trespassers during the winter months when the military left, forced the military at the turn of the century, to construct permanent buildings and facilities in the Parks.⁷⁷ The need for these permanent structures and housing would allow storage of the equipment so that the units would not have to transport all the equipment back to San Francisco each year.⁷⁸

The War Department allotted money for the improvement of the primary camps of the military units in the Parks. These funds paid for the water supplies and the construction of numerous buildings, including kitchens and mess halls, commissary and quartermaster storehouses, stables, and bathhouses.⁷⁹ The standard procedure for construction was for the lumber to be purchased for the sides and roof.⁸⁰ Then soldiers obtained the construction timbers from nearby Forests.⁸¹ In addition they also built pack train stables, laundries, and wagon sheds.⁸² The majority of the material for these buildings was obtained through the seizures of the numerous shakes that were illegally cut and constructed on government lands. The soldiers billeted in Canvas tents floored with some of this lumber.⁸³

An inspection report by the military inspectors in 1909 noted that the buildings of the Parks, of the most temporary character, provided adequate occupancy, but only for the summer months.⁸⁴ At that time the soldiers and officers were quartered in wooden floored tents.⁸⁵ The Army stables had only roofs, their sides and ends were open to the weather and predators.⁸⁶ Saplings cut near the camp formed the framework of the stables and storage tents as well as the mess halls. The headquarters, bakeries, blacksmith shops, guardhouses, quartermasters, commissary storehouses, kitchens, and officers' mess were normally enclosed.⁸⁷ These buildings normally had rough pine boards and battens for the walls, shingles and shake roofs, rough

floors, unfinished interior walls, half stationary windows.⁸⁸ These buildings stood on temporary wooden foundation sills.

The Chief Quartermaster for the California Departments recommended that if the park camps were to continue in the present localities, more substantial buildings would have to be constructed.⁸⁹ The Chief said that the new buildings should be fashioned entirely of wood, with native mountain pine used for the exterior and interior finishes, with natural roofs of shakes.⁹⁰ The photo below is of one such building.

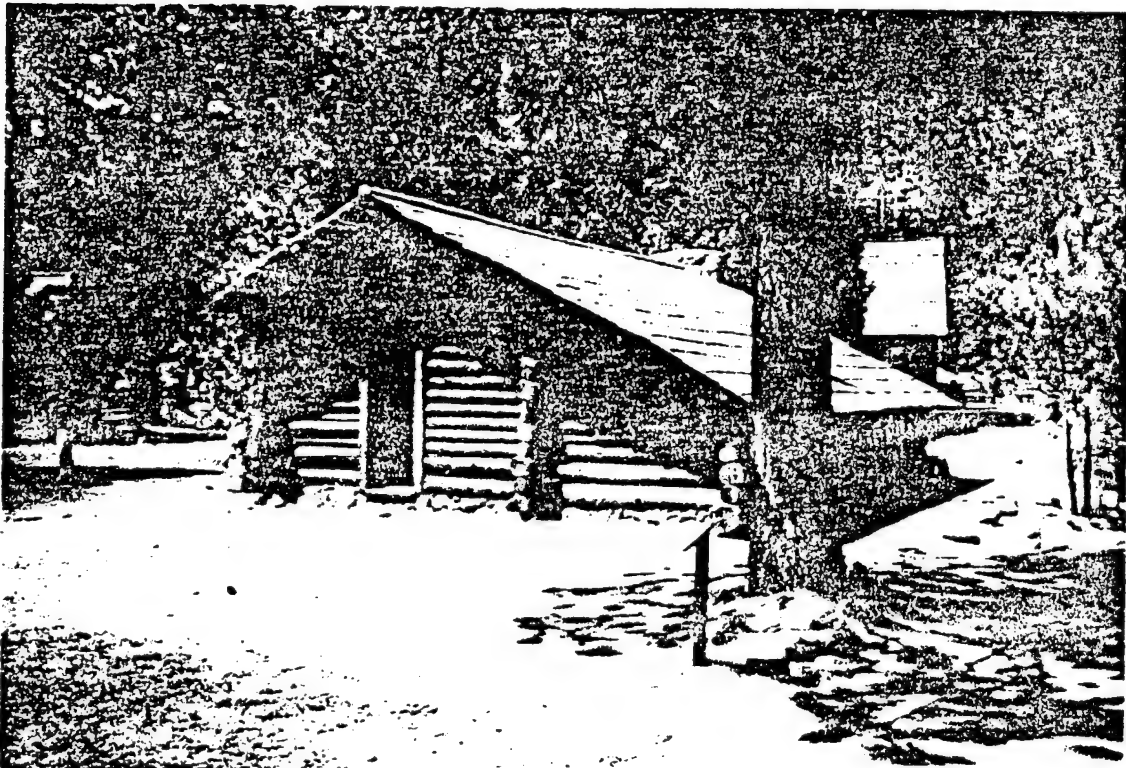


Figure 12. Early Construction Standards.

Historic Resource Study, Vol. I of III, Yosemite National Park, a series of photographs.

In 1911, the War Department began building temporary barracks, lavatories, and frame cottages in the Parks for the soldiers use. The installation of better water and sewer systems also occurred.⁹¹ By the following year the Army engineers had built cottages, frame buildings with electric lights, plumbing on stone foundations, and also built a concrete magazine for the storage of explosives.⁹²

One of the most important buildings in the Parks was the building where the accompanying Army surgeons stayed during the summers. These surgeons accompanying the soldiers during the military missions often served double duty, serving the public as well as the soldiers.⁹³ This practice was suspended in 1914 when the War Department authorized a civilian doctor to be employed by the military in the Parks.⁹⁴

Because of the increasing number of permanent and semi-permanent structures being built in the Parks, in 1913, the military commanders recommended to the Secretary of the Interior that a board of landscape architects, structural architects, and civil engineers be formed to formulate plans for the future developments.⁹⁵ The majority of the improvements depended upon the individual commanders and related skills of each of them, which changed year to year. The common belief by the military was that the park improvements should be a continuous process according to a deliberate plan with an endstate in mind.⁹⁶

As a result of these insistent recommendations, a study with the mission of finding ways to relieve the increasing congestion, and plan the future park villages' design was conducted in 1915.⁹⁷

Natural Preservation Projects

The military authorities made major contributions toward the conservation of natural resources. The management of natural resources was very important to the Secretary of the Interior and consequently the military commanders of the Parks as well. The most dramatic impact the military made in this area was the control of trespassers and poachers. The largest groups of trespassers were sheep herders,⁹⁸ who had been

using the meadows of the California National Parks to graze their sheep for many years. By the time the military first arrived the damage that the sheep had inflicted on the mountain meadows was immense.⁹⁹ The big herds, sometimes over one hundred thousand, overgrazed and removed the vegetation and soil. They also cut rut like trails with their sharp hooves that allowed erosion of the hill sides.¹⁰⁰ These harmful activities didn't concern the owners of these flocks.

In the 1890's the sheep herders experienced a fall in the price of wool, as well as other negative influences impacting on their livelihood.¹⁰¹ The expansion of people into the traditional winter grazing range, transportation changes, and the prohibition of the grazing of livestock in the Sierra Forest Reserve and the Yosemite and Sequoia (General Grant) National Parks also contributed to the increase in trespassing and poaching. The shepherd who had used the park's meadows for years refused to recognize the new governmental boundaries and regulations resulting in numerous cases of violations.¹⁰² Eventually the ban of grazing in National Parks and the constraints on their pastures in the National Forests, would end the sheep grazing.¹⁰³

Realizing the limitations of their numbers of soldiers, and the limitations on enforcement authority for the punishment of trespassing, military commanders decided that they must take action to get the attention of the owners and herders of the flocks. Initial military actions consisted of having the patrols arrest the herders, then bring them and their dogs back to the patrol bases and warning the herders of the legal consequences of trespassing.¹⁰⁴ This temporarily solved the problem.

The herders soon realized that the Army could only warn them and then had to set them free. The tactic that evolved from frustration, because of the limited measures they could take, was to drive the herd outside the Parks at the point where they were found. Then the offending shepherders were moved to the opposite boundary of the Parks

to be set free and then their workers in even another direction. This practice required a long and expensive roundup time for the herdsmen to retrieve the flocks and left them exposed to the Parks' predators.¹⁰⁵ The military commanders constantly requested the Department of the Interior to make strict penalties consisting of fines or jail terms for the trespassing. This never happened while the Army was there.¹⁰⁶

Related to the trespassing problem was the unauthorized use of the patented lands (land owned by private citizens) within the parks, and the requirement of the military to administer these. Acting Superintendents had to handle these tenderly because the property owners had to cross the park land to get to their property. These citizens primarily grazed cattle and horses in the park, usually from April through October and then they returned to their central valley homes.¹⁰⁷

Petitions for allowing the grazing of this stock within the parks argued that grazing would reduce the ever present threat of forest fires.¹⁰⁸ Forest fires could be somewhat avoided because the animal trails acted as fire breaks and the grazing kept the underbrush down.¹⁰⁹ Until grazing privileges were allowed, the undergrowth in the Parks had grown so thick that it took a constant lookout by the patrols to spot and combat the fires before they got out of control.¹¹⁰ The agreement made by military commanders was that they permitted grazing since it was under the supervision of the Army and only from August to October and after receiving permits from the Acting Superintendents.¹¹¹

From the first year in 1891, the military commanders of the Parks found evidence of widespread poaching and wanton killing.¹¹² The ability to counter this problem was difficult not only because of the small number of soldiers but mainly because a large portion of the poaching took place during the winter months when the military was not in the Parks.¹¹³ Although the Army protected fish and wildlife during the summer, the hunters, trappers, and fishermen waited until the military departed before they would enter the Parks.¹¹⁴

One military commander in particular, COL S.B.M. Young, took an active interest in the problem of hunters and trappers during his tenure as Acting Superintendent.¹¹⁵ COL Young found that both game and song birds had been shot and that fish in the spawning beds had been killed by explosives.¹¹⁶ This abuse forced COL Young to refuse permits for carrying firearms within the park and issued orders to his patrols to disarm anyone found carrying them.¹¹⁷ In one case Col Young found himself the subject of legal complaints from a park visitor who wanted a permit for carrying a firearm. Young stood fast in adhering to the rules and regulations by denying the request.¹¹⁸

This policy was adopted by the other military commanders in the following years. The removal of firearms resulted in an increase of quail and grouse. This led to increases in deer, bear, lynx, fox, raccoon, tree squirrels, and other small game.¹¹⁹ The animals lost their fear of man making it easier for them to be studied in their natural state.¹²⁰ Interesting to note was the countercharge of visitors, that some of the soldiers were killing game. These complaints led to military commanders stripping the men of carbines and allowed only pistols to be carried.¹²¹ Additional rules and regulation for the parks are listed in Appendix "D".

To be effective in removing the weapons from the people entering the Parks, an education program was begun. It required outlying camps near the entrances to patrol the Parks better. The program instructed visitors about the rules and regulations of the Parks before they entered and, when necessary, seized weapons.¹²² This program also allowed the military to escort the livestock brought in by the owners of patented land.

Problems

As in Yellowstone Park, the military commanders administering the California Parks didn't have the necessary legal authority to administer to the Parks.¹²³ This forced the commanders to request

legislation to be passed which would give them the power necessary to conduct their assigned mission.¹²⁴

During 1891-1900 the use of Army soldiers to administer to the park system constantly came under question from the surrounding communities because of the extralegal measures that it required to continue. Congress eventually became aware of many voiced concerns, and by June of 1900 formally authorized the Secretary of the Interior to request from the Secretary of War a detail of soldiers to not only prevent trespassing but also other illegal acts.¹²⁵ This finally made the presence of soldiers in the California Parks legal.¹²⁶

During the period of 1900-1903 such conditions as existed in Yellowstone prior to that legislation appeared in Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant.¹²⁷ This resulted in the inability of the military to enforce the rules and regulations the Department of the Interior required.¹²⁸ The interests of all concerned, but especially those of the United States, required the enactment of laws suitable for the dignified and orderly government of the Parks.¹²⁹

The Act of Congress approved on 6 February 1905¹³⁰ authorized all people employed in Forest reservations and National Parks to make arrests for the violation of rules and regulations.¹³¹ This didn't provide punishment for violations other than expulsion.

Summary

The United States Army began its work in the California Parks during a period of time that had no war. Because of this, soldiers were considered as some peacetime assets that should be used in the times of need.

Initially, a hostile neighboring population resented the use of soldiers to stop the uncontrolled access to the park lands that allowed them to violate it.¹³² Attitudes changed through the years as more people became believers in environmental awareness and protection of the resources in the National Parks.¹³³

The military protected the beginnings of the National Park System in California when no other source of protection was available. When the park awareness was actualized and conservation became a part of the nation's thinking, the presence of a military force became inappropriate.¹³⁴ At that time, the transition from the military administration to a civil one was less abrupt because many military personnel accepted discharges from the Army. These men became the professional cadre around which the first civilian range force was formed.¹³⁵

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CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION

This study has documented only a small portion of the history that the military contributed in these parks. The amount of information about the Army role in these National Parks is significant, but is hidden in so many sources and not consolidated in any one general location. Nevertheless, the answers to the research questions were discovered.

The question of what event led to the use of the military in the California National Parks was answered. That being the Army involvement in Yellowstone Park from 1886 to 1916. While the Army administered the Park, by request from the Secretary of the Interior, it experienced and solved many of the same problems and challenges that were later encountered in California.

To a significant degree, problems/challenges and solutions associated with the Army administering the Parks of California is answered. The majority of the problems experienced usually had some type of immediate solution associated with it.

When Congress granted the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove to California in 1864, it initiated the practice of setting aside portions of the public land to be maintained and administered by the government. At the beginning this attempt at protecting these lands appeared to fail. The first civilian superintendents did not have the assets to meet the objectives of the missions mandated by Congress. Because of these failures, the military was ordered to take charge of the Parks and administer them as Acting Superintendents until an adequate civilian force could be formed and appropriated to do it.

Before 1894 in the Yellowstone National Park and throughout the administering of the California Parks, the Military operated without a legal framework. Realizing this, the Acting Superintendents were careful of their handling the problems that occurred and continued their push for legal sanctions that eventually were applied in the National Parks.

The resulting military administration accomplished the assigned mission such as stopping trespassing, vandalism, and poaching though with many challenges, and was extended to cover the Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks till 1916.

Some of the challenges encountered required administrative procedures to be developed, improvements to be made to road networks, policies developed, human and natural threats to the ecosystem dealt with, as well as dealing with the ever changing political demands of working with civilian agencies.

That contributions made by the Army during this mission is another question that was answered to a general degree. The total contributions would require many years of research, hence we focused in the areas of administration execution, lines of communications, facility development and planning, and natural preservation projects.

When the handoff for administering the Parks was made between the military and the new National Park service, it was with a cadre of some of the same people who were in the military in 1916. The administrative procedures that were used by the military commanders were the foundation for those used by the Park Service with minor modification.

Probably the most important impact of the military on the Park Service was the fact that they were able to hand over parks in better condition than they received them. Because the military accomplished it's assigned mission, the Parks of California were protected until the civilian force was capable of taking over the task. It is important to

recognize that the United States Army protected the initial elements of the present day system during a time when no other organization had the capability to do so. Also important to recognize is that the military commanders took their responsibilities seriously and they recognized when the need to transition to a civilian administration came.

With the end of the military participation, the birth of the National Park Service was assured. The entire nation gained an awareness of the awesome gift the parks represented. This awareness is reflected by the continued civilian development of the nation's parks.

The character of the majority of the military officers and soldiers directed to do the nonmilitary duties of preservation and protection was of high caliber, and their loyalty to the mission they were given was unquestionable. This was the case at even the highest levels, as the Secretary of Defense's often sacrificed the best interest of the Army for the interest of the parks to achieve the objectives for which they were established. As the westward expansion of the country required more assistance for the Army, the Secretary continued to commit units to the park missions. Had this not been done there is reason to believe that the Parks would have been abandoned and with that the entire National Parks Service, which grew from the military administration.

Many of the rules and regulations concerning the conservation, protection, preservation of natural wonders, forests and plant life, lakes and streams, animals, birds and fish, and prevention of vandalism and waste, were initiated by the various military commanders. More than just inspirational contributions, the military contributed in many tangible ways. Natural resource management such as game management and lease provisions was developed under the military administrations. These continue to be principle parts of the present day National Park Service. The United States Army Corps of Engineers constructed trails, bridges, camp grounds, and hard sites. The road system development in

the parks during the military administrations were the foundation of the present one in these Parks. Maps of the Parks were basically nonexistent until the military commanders arrived and started mapping the area, many of these maps still are in existence today.

Describing the conditions, which the military operations were conducted under during the period 1891 to 1914 administering the parks, it sounds like an example from FM 100-19 Domestic Support Operations in 1995. With little or no training, units from all military services conduct domestic support operations today and many challenges are the same. It is all too common for ground units to be called to provide support to Bureau of Land Management for fighting fires, restocking fish habitats, or feeding threatened wildlife in remote areas. These units do so with about the same amount of warning that the cavalry did in 1891.

The focus of all the military services is on war fighting, but as evidenced by this paper most of the military's time is obligated to doing something other than war. The military, by virtue of being an organization trained to operate in flexible situations also equipped to do so, is a ready asset to be used when the government needs one. Because so much emphasis is placed on leadership development and soldier training, the military presents itself as the immediate temporary solution to overwhelming problems that the government cannot remedy.

The significance of the Army conducting these missions is that there already exists an historical precedent for it. It is important to reflect on the experiences of the Army because this is not new. As the Army routinely provided support to state and federal governments, but only until the government established its organic capability.

Future Study

Although there are members of our society who even today still attempt to argue the need for the National Park System, there are areas that still stay preserved and conserved. Trees, mountains, wildlife and

beauty have been saved from the people who want it destroyed. The fact that this preservation was accomplished by the United States Army opens the possibilities for further study.

There is an awesome opportunity to explore completely the military's contribution to Sequoia (General Grant) National Park. Sequoia has it's own history even though it is attached to the Yosemite National Park. Sequoia park had it's own military commanders and units who confronted unique challenges from the surrounding communities. By examining the particular contributions of the soldiers who performed these missions, a direct linkage and timeline can be constructed. Identifying every contributions possible and analyzing this while considering the moral climate of the local and national public would serve as a time capsule that is sure to expose the dramatic saving of this park by the military for present enjoyment. The unique aspect of the Sequoia Redwood trees, which notably many are named for distinguished military figures, is significant because there are no others of this type anywhere in the world.

Another approach to sampling the militaries contribution to the National Park Service is to concentrate on a particular period. To properly understand the significance and impact to the units performing these missions a microscope approach should be applied to spotlight a unit and the history of it performing these missions. Areas that would be important to consider are: (1) Soldiers experience, and the carrying over of this experience, (2) Commanders, and the exchange of information among reliefs, (3) Unit tradition and standard operating procedures associated with the park missions, (4) Social norms of the military and the local populous during this period, (5) An understanding of the societies concerns and attitudes towards natural preservation.

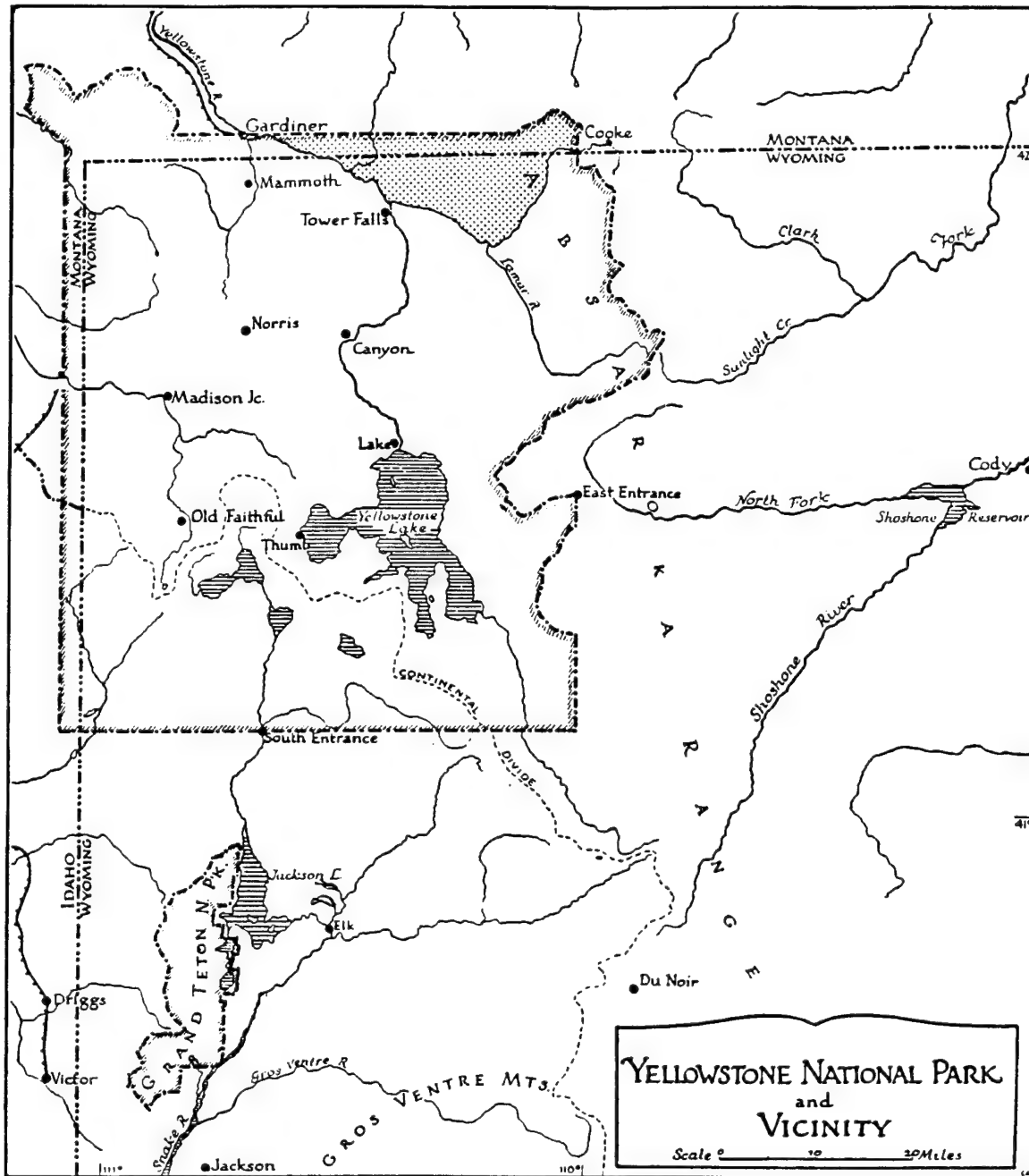
A considerable amount of information is available for this research but the time requirement will be extensive. Unit histories are available through the National Archives. There exist the possibility of

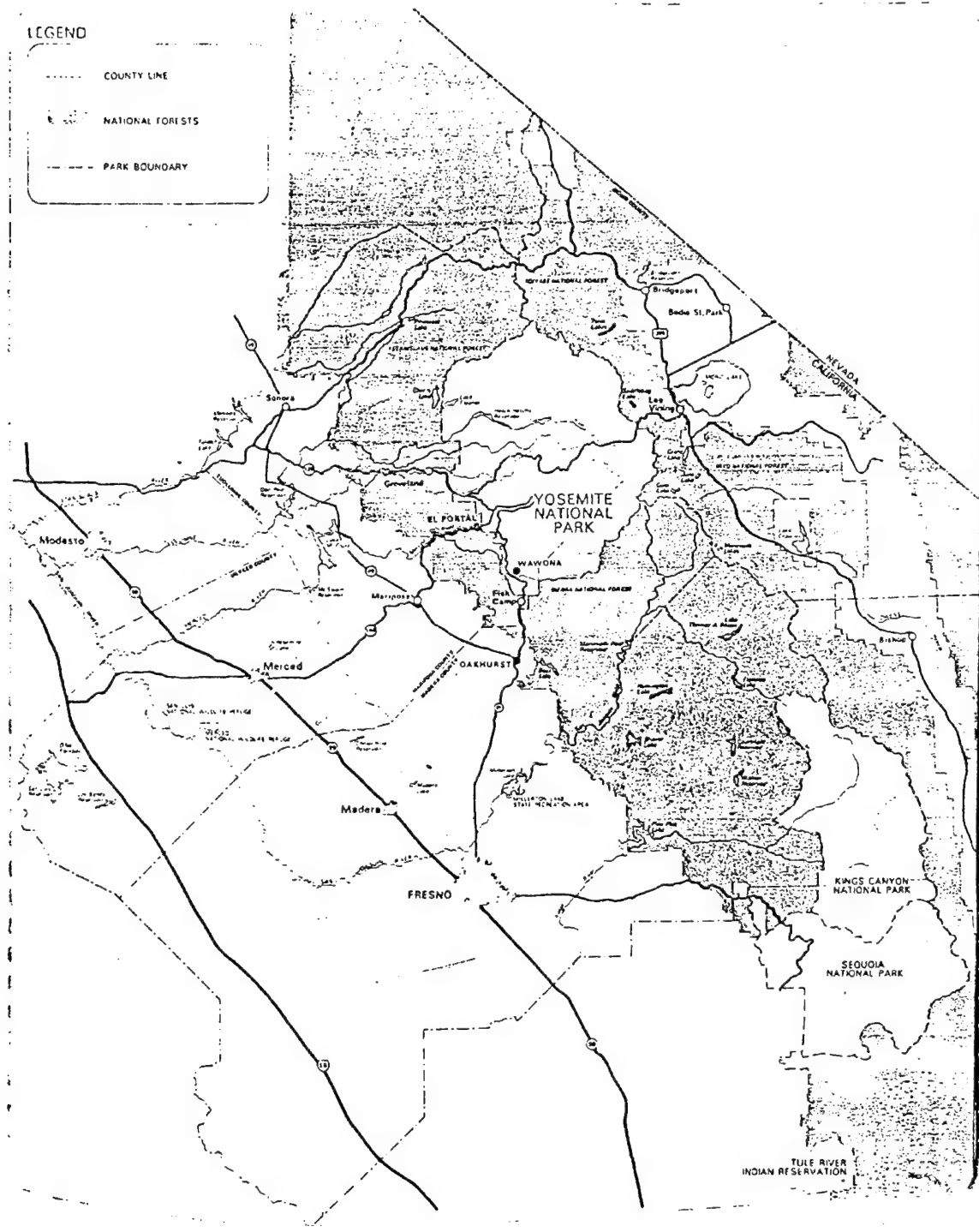
interviews with the later date participants or at least with direct decedents. The surrounding communities have in the microfilm form, publications of the period newspapers. The park libraries have a significant amount of information available in them, but they do require being present to research most of it.

It would be interesting to follow the daily activities in the life of the Acting Superintendent officer for the length of the mission. By starting with the first year, then the middle year and culminating with the final year a legitimate sampling of experiences would be obtained. This is possible by researching the diaries of the officers and the follow on publications that many went on to write. This would provide a snap shot of the officers challenges and allow measurement of the contributions to the parks. This could be carried another step by comparing the park officers experiences with the military commanders at the same level of responsibilities that are now conducting similar missions.

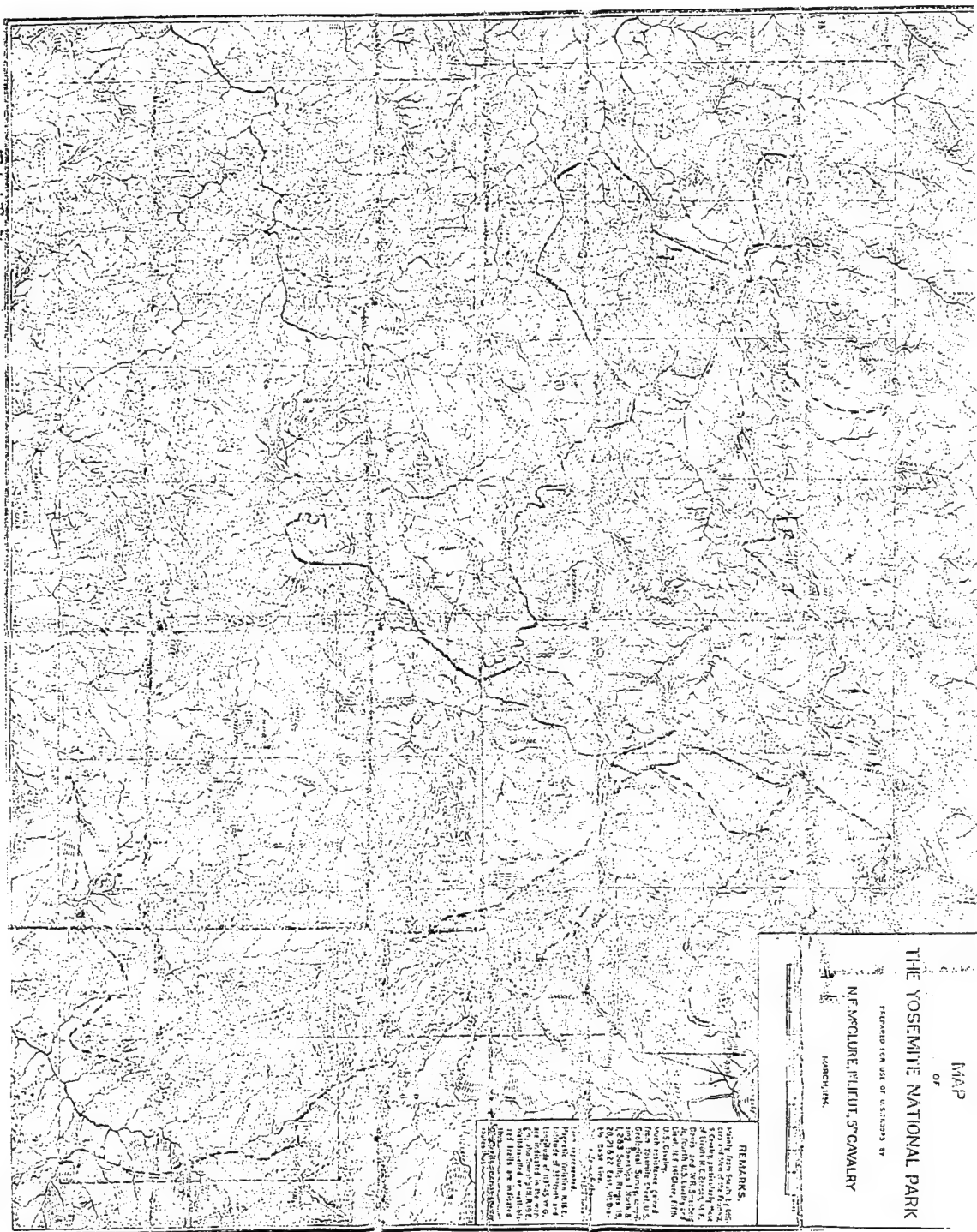
The most ambitious research would be that of identifying the total contribution of the military to the National Parks and Service. This would start shortly after the revolutionary war with the earliest and crude setting aside of areas for public pleasure. The contributions of Louis and Clark as well as the protection provided to westward expansion by the military would be contributors. The famous like CPT Pike (Pikes Peak) military explorers and others would have to explored. The militia and retired military personnel contributions are enormous to all the parks as well. The parameters of the study would be inclusive of the contributions of the soldiers today as they are supporting Bureau of Land Management with manpower and equipment. Though this study would be enormous it would demonstrate that the military has always been and continues to be involved in supporting the National Parks.

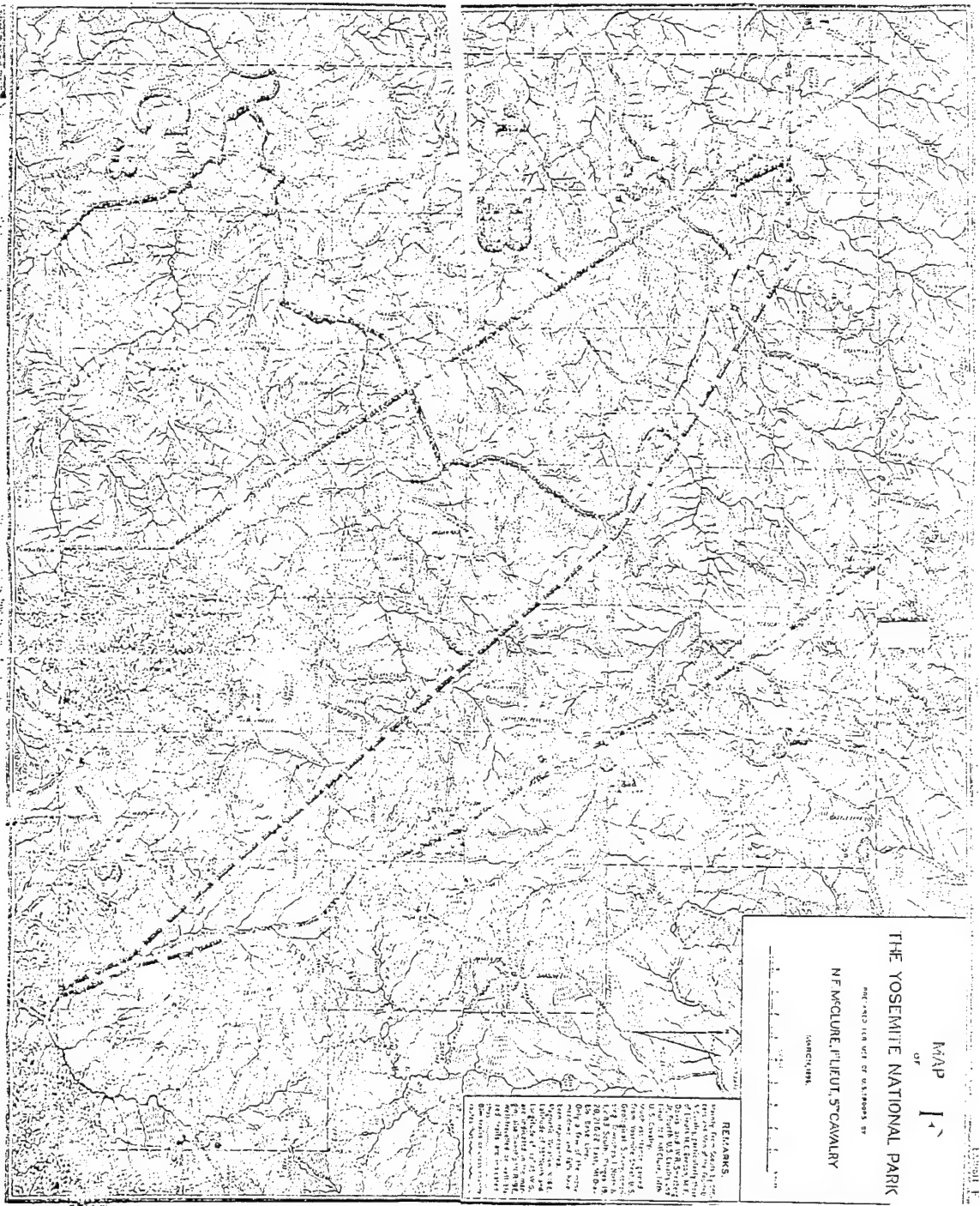
APPENDIX A





APPENDIX B





MAP
OF
THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
N F MCCLURE, PLUTON, SCOUTS

SCALE 1:50,000
SARACIN, CALIF.

REMARKS

This map was made by N. F. McClure, Pluton, Scouts, in 1908. It shows the Yosemite National Park, California, and the surrounding area. The map is based on a survey of the park made by the U.S. Army in 1908. The map is a topographic map, showing the elevation of the land. The map is a good map of the park, and it is a good map of the surrounding area. The map is a good map of the park, and it is a good map of the surrounding area.

APPENDIX C

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK¹

Notable Events During Tenure of Office

- 1891-92. Captain John Dorst, Fourth Cavalry. First administration by United States Army. Dorst Creek and Dorst Camp named for him.
- 1893-94. Captain James J. Parker, Fourth Cavalry. Advocated repair of North Fork road. Advocated extension of park boundaries to include General Grant and Mount Whitney areas. First planting of trout in Giant Forest and near-by streams. Named Parker group of trees for his family.
- 1894. Lieutenant Henry B. Clark, Battery D, Third Artillery. Stressed road approaches to park. Suggested inauguration of fire protection. During this year, 298 tourists passed through Sequoia; some 1,000 persons visited General Grant Park.
- 1895. Captain J. Lockett, Fourth Cavalry. Took active control measures against sheepmen and poachers.

¹ From 1890, date of creation of Sequoia National Park and General Grant National Park, the Superintendent of Sequoia National Park was also Acting Superintendent of General Grant National Park.

- Lieutenant Alexander T. Dean, Fourth Cavalry. Made official report of fraudulent land acquisition through Swamp and Overflow Act. Enforced boundaries of private holdings in the park and stressed control of sheep within the park.
- 1896-97. Captain George H. G. Hale, Fourth Cavalry. Considerable trail work achieved during this period. Opened Tar Gap Trail from Mineral King to Hockett Meadows. First detailed map of the park area made. Advocated laws to stop ravages by sheepmen. Boundary line in both parks started this year.
- 1898. Lieutenant Bennet X. Smith, First Utah Volunteer Cavalry. Civilian custodians were appointed during the Spanish-American War. However, their numbers were too few to cope with the situation. They were replaced by Lieutenant Smith and his troops. Mount Whitney Power Company started in this year.
- 1899. Lieutenant James A. Moss, Twenty-fourth Cavalry. Constructed bridge across East Fork near Silver City.
- 1900. Captain Frank West, Ninth Cavalry. First appropriation of \$10,000 received by park administrators for protection, improvement, and repair construction of trails and roads. Congressman J. C. Needham visited the park with Broder and Ralph Hopping and was so impressed that he started immediate action on appropriation upon arriving in Washington. Work started on completion of North Fork Road to Giant Forest. Insufficient money prevented road from reaching Giant Forest that year. Broder & Hopping stage from Visalia to Kaweah post office began regular runs. From Kaweah post office, pack mules were the only means of transportation to the park.
- 1901. Captain Lincoln C. Andrews, Fifteenth Cavalry. Continuation of old Colony Mill road with new appropriation of \$10,000. Five miles of new road completed, as well as the Pocett truss bridge over the Marble Fork Canyon. Two rangers appointed this year: Harry Britten and L. L. Davis. Kings River Canyon Trail completed. Captain Andrews named Roosevelt Tree in honor of President Theodore Roosevelt. Many trails in Giant Forest constructed, including the start of Alta Trail by Ranger Britten. Paradise Cave discovered; this was explored five years later by two other rangers, Walter Fry and C. W. Blossom.
- 1902. Lieutenant George B. Comley, Third Cavalry. Soldiers forbidden to carry firearms in the park. Visitors' guns sealed.
- Captain Frank C. Barton, Third Cavalry. Topographical survey

1912. Captain W. M. Whitman, First Cavalry. Construction of road up Middle Fork to Hospital Rock and Moro Creek. Mount Whitney Power Company starts construction of flume up Middle Fork of Kaweah. In fall of this year Ranger Walter Fry was left in charge of park with four assistants.
1913. Captain Douglas McCaskey, First Cavalry. Road opened to automobile travel and vehicle fee charged. Lieutenant Hugh Johnson, First Cavalry, replaced Captain McCaskey. Last of Army administrators. (In 1932, General Hugh Johnson became head of the New Deal N.R.A.) Visitors to the park this year averaged 3,800.
- 1914-20. Civilian Walter Fry appointed Superintendent, and assisted by three permanent staff members. Water systems laid from Sherman Creek to Giant Forest. John Muir Trail started. Roads and trails improved. Ranger force organized. Summer office at Giant Forest; winter office at Three Rivers. Studies of the Sequoias begun and seedlings raised. In 1920, Walter Fry was appointed to newly created position of United States Commissioner for Sequoia and General Grant Parks, a position he held until his death in 1941. He was succeeded, at that time, by M. W. Griffith, the present Commissioner. begun by United States Geological Survey. Advocated forceful protection of wildlife in the park; confiscation of guns for breaking rules.
1921. Captain Charles Young, Ninth Cavalry. His company known as the "Black Battalion" because of their fine black horses. Completed old Colony Mill road to Giant Forest. Road to Moro Rock constructed. Obtained options for private owners to sell their holdings to the government. United States topographical survey was completed this year. Captain L. W. Cornish replaced Captain Young for short period.
1924. Captain George F. Hamilton, Ninth Cavalry. Rangers Davis, Blossom, and Britten on duty. Entire civilian personnel recommended. Introduction of elk into park for first time resulted in death of all.
1925. Captain John O'Shea, Ninth Cavalry. South Fork Trail from Clough Cave, past Hockett Meadows, to Quinn Horse Camp and Kern Canyon completed. Recommended propagation of seedlings and reforestation. Height of Mount Whitney measured for first time by United States Geological Survey, 14,501 feet. This was later revised to 14,495 feet.
1926. Captain Kirby Walker, Ninth Cavalry. Seven-Mile Hill Trail completed. Six miles added to Black Oak Trail. Hockett Meadows ranger station built. Exploration of Marble Cave by Walter Fry and Ralph Hopping. Ranger station at Quinn Horse Camp completed. Telephone line from Three Rivers to park boundary completed.
- 1928-9. Captain Cornelius C. Smith, Fourteenth Cavalry. Telephone line to Hockett Meadows via Clough Cave completed. Construction of road from Giant Forest to Hospital Rock begun; less than one mile built, and was abandoned until used as part of Generals Highway in 1926. Section known as Smith's Grade. Building of observatory shelter on top of Whitney by Dr. C. G. Abbott of the Smithsonian Institution.
1910. Captain E. S. Wright, First Cavalry. Atwell's Mill telephone line built. Hockett Meadows and Quinn pastures fenced for horses. One thousand acres burned below Moro Rock. Wild turkeys introduced with no success.
1911. Major James B. Hughes, First Cavalry. Post-office building constructed at Giant Forest. Park boundaries enlarged to include Kern Canyon and Mount Whitney.

APPENDIX D

EXHIBIT D.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1902.

1. By act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, the tract of land in the State of California described as townships one (1) and two (2) north and townships one (1), two (2), three (3), and four (4) south, all of ranges nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), and twenty-four (24) east, also townships one (1), two (2), three (3), and four (4) south of range twenty-five (25) east, and also townships three (3) and four (4) south of range twenty-six (26) east, excepting therefrom that tract of land known as Yosemite Valley, granted to the State of California for a public park by act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, as the same has been surveyed out and accepted by said State, have been set apart for a public park, and the same shall be known as the "Yosemite National Park."
2. The park by said act is placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, and these rules and regulations are made and published in pursuance of the duty imposed on him in regard thereto.
3. It is forbidden to injure or disturb in any manner any of the mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders on the Government lands within the park.
4. It is forbidden to cut or injure any timber growing on the park lands. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel.
5. Fires shall be lighted only when necessary, and completely extinguished when no longer required. The utmost care must be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass.
6. Hunting or killing, wounding or capturing any bird or wild animal on the park lands, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to order of the Secretary of the Interior, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation. Firearms will only be permitted in the park on written permission from the superintendent thereof.
7. Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden. Fishing may be prohibited by order of the superintendent of the park in any of the waters of the park, or limited therein to any specified season of the year, until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.
8. No person will be permitted to reside permanently or to engage in any business on the Government lands in the park without permission in writing from the Secretary of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion, and no pack trains shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.
9. Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; such lands, however, shall have the metes and bounds thereof so marked and defined as that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent.
10. The herding or grazing of loose stock or cattle of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over the same, is strictly forbidden, except in such cases where authority therefor is granted by the superintendent.
11. The sale or use of intoxicating liquors on the Government lands in the park is strictly forbidden.
12. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed on the Government lands within the reservation, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.
13. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who may violate any of the foregoing rules may be summarily removed from the park and will not be allowed to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or the superintendent of the park.
14. The superintendent designated by the Secretary is hereby authorized and

directed to remove all trespassers from the Government lands in the park and enforce these rules and regulations and all the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid.

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPOUNDING AND DISPOSITION OF LOOSE LIVE STOCK
FOUND IN THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1902.

Horses, cattle, or other domestic live stock running at large or being herded or grazed on the Government lands in the Yosemite National Park without authority from the superintendent of the park will be taken up and impounded by the superintendent, who will at once give notice thereof to the owner, if known. If the owner is not known, notices of such impounding, giving a description of the animal or animals, with the brands thereon, will be posted in six public places inside the park and in two public places outside the park. Any owner of an animal thus impounded may, at any time before the sale thereof, reclaim the same upon proving ownership and paying the cost of notice and all expenses incident to the taking up and detention of such animal, including the cost of feeding and caring for the same. If any animal thus impounded shall not be reclaimed within thirty days from notice to the owner or from the date of posting notices, it shall be sold at public auction at such time and place as may be fixed by the superintendent after ten days' notice, to be given by posting notices in six public places in the park and two public places outside the park, and by mailing to the owner, if known, a copy thereof.

All money received from the sale of such animals and remaining after the payment of all expenses incident to the taking up, impounding, and selling thereof, shall be carefully retained by the superintendent in a separate fund for a period of six months, during which time the net proceeds from the sale of any animal may be claimed by and paid to the owner upon the presentation of satisfactory proof of ownership; and if not so claimed within six months from the date of sale, such proceeds shall be turned into the Yosemite National Park fund.

The superintendent shall keep a record in which shall be set down a description of all animals impounded, giving the brands found on them, the date and locality of the taking up, the date of all notices and manner in which they were given, the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the amount for which each animal was sold and the cost incurred in connection therewith, and the disposition of the proceeds.

The superintendent will, in each instance, make every reasonable effort to ascertain the owner of animals impounded and give actual notice thereof to such owner.

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

EXHIBIT E.

STANDING ORDERS FOR RESERVATION GUARDS IN THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK,
OFFICE OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
Wawona, Cal., August 1, 1904.

CAMP A. E. WOOD.

IN GENERAL.

1. The term reservation guard, as used in these orders, applies to any detachment from this camp acting under orders from the acting superintendent.

The guard of the camp itself combines the functions of an ordinary camp guard with certain functions of a reservation guard. It is not referred to in these orders by the term reservation guard.

2. Commanders of reservation guards will be careful to inform themselves before leaving this camp as to their duties and responsibilities. They should prepare themselves to meet every emergency as it arises without applying to this office or other authority for instructions.

402 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

3. Patrol posts will be established and numbered as follows:

| | Number. |
|------------------------|---------|
| Crockers Station | 1 |
| Hog Ranch | 2 |
| Return Canyon | 3 |
| Soda Spring | 4 |
| Reds Meadow | 5 |
| Little Jackass | 6 |
| Chiquita Lake | 7 |
| Jerseydale | 8 |

Posts will ordinarily be designated by their numbers.

4. As far as practicable troops will alternate or take turn in furnishing all detachments.

5. The changing of patrol posts will be so regulated that no detachment shall be absent from this camp more than thirty days, and that in returning all detachments shall arrive in this camp on the same day.

6. Posts Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 will be known as the eastern, and posts Nos. 8, 1, and 2 as the western section. An officer will be detained as the commander of each section. The commander of the eastern section will take post at or near Soda Spring, the commander of the western section will remain posted in this camp. Each section commander will make at least one inspection of each of his posts during his tour, and see that all orders for patrol posts are carried out. He will make such patrols and reconnaissances as may seem expedient with a view to locating herds of sheep or other stock.

7. The commander of the western section will have a patrol in position every Thursday to receive reports from post No. 7, as indicated in paragraph 8. He will confer with the commanding officer regarding inspections to be made in the western section.

8. The senior officer or noncommissioned officer in charge of a patrol post is responsible for all forage as well as for all other Government supplies at his post. He will give his personal attention to the issue of such supplies, and see that none is wasted or lost.

In the use of the Government ration he will try to prevent the accumulation and spoiling of any article. In case of any such accumulation he will report the article and the quantity to the commissary.

Upon being relieved he will prepare a complete itemized list in duplicate of all property and stores found at his post. Both lists will be signed by the new officer or noncommissioned officer. One list will be retained by the latter; the other will be brought to this camp and delivered to the quartermaster by the old officer or noncommissioned officer.

9. A day's forage for a horse is 12 pounds of grain and 14 pounds of hay.

A day's forage for a mule is 9 pounds of grain and 14 pounds of hay.

A sack of oats averages 96 pounds in weight, or 8 rations for a horse.

A quart cup of oats filled even with the top holds a little less than a pound; heaping full it weighs a little more than a pound.

10. Reservation guards will patrol the intervals between patrol posts, so as to prevent stock or camping parties from passing in or out of the park without being discovered. They will explore the country beyond the park line, so as to locate herds of sheep or other stock intending to trespass upon the park. Guards detecting such herds will keep them under observation and turn them back, if possible, on the park line. In the performance of this duty they will be careful to avoid trespassing themselves.

11. Commanders of patrol posts and the commander of the camp guard will keep a daily record of all patrols, impoundings, or confiscations made by their commands. They will report to this office all violations of the park regulations or orders for the government of reservation guards and all other occurrences of importance.

12. Every Thursday about 12 m. the patrols of adjoining patrol posts, excepting No. 1, will meet and exchange mails and messages. On this day reports from commanders of patrol posts, addressed to the adjutant, will be delivered by the patrols from Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 to the patrols from the next posts on their right; and a report addressed to the adjutant will be mailed by the commander of the reservation guard at each of the posts Nos. 8 and 1. These reports need not comprise ordinary details which are reported when the reservation guards are relieved. The statement "All's well" will ordinarily suffice.

In marching under the provisions of this paragraph patrols will carefully examine the ground and scan the country for signs of trespassing live stock. Any such signs

that may be discovered will be promptly acted upon or reported to the nearest post, even if this prevent a prescribed meeting of patrols.

13. Unless otherwise expressly prescribed, reservation guards will be armed and provided with ammunition, as follows:

Noncommissioned officers, carbine and pistol, with 40 carbine and 20 pistol ball cartridges; privates, pistol with 20 pistol ball cartridges.

14. Patrols going to and from their posts or this camp and generally when moving about the park will be uniformed and equipped as prescribed in the regulations and carry themselves in a soldierly manner. They will stop and examine or question any suspicious-looking person or party.

They will not cut their initials, the letters of their troops, cross sabers, or other insignia in standing trees or otherwise mark or deface any natural object.

They will be careful not to injure trails by cutting off the corners of zigzags. They will habitually keep in the trail where there is one.

15. The acting superintendent and the officers and guards of the park acting under his orders have the permission of Mr. Charles H. Shinn, forest supervisor, to enter the forest reserve at any time during the season of 1904 in search of sheep or other trespassing lives tock.

All forest rangers are expected to cooperate heartily and constantly with the officers and men of the park. (Letter of Mr. Charles H. Shinn, forest supervisor, June 15, 1904.)

16. Rangers of the forest reserve have the permission of the acting superintendent to look for trespassing sheep in the Yosemite National Park. Troops will afford them every assistance in their power and will seek their cooperation on every occasion.

FOREST FIRES.

17. Reservation guards will be constantly on the alert to detect forest fires, and will use every means in their power to extinguish them. Fires which can not be extinguished will be reported to this office with as little delay as possible by telegraph, telephone, or mounted messenger. Telegraph and telephone messages may be sent collect.

LIVE STOCK.

18. No live stock is allowed on Government land in the park except by permission of the acting superintendent.

Such permission will habitually require that the stock be escorted by a reservation guard. Stock on Government land without a military escort should therefore be presumed to be trespassing.

19. A reservation guard coming upon live stock within the limits of the park and not accompanied by an escort will endeavor to satisfy itself as to whether such stock is on Government or patented land. If satisfied that the stock is on Government land and the stock be accompanied by a herder, the guard will call upon the herder to show his permit.

If the guard have no reason to doubt the genuineness of the permit it will proceed to examine the herd and see that the number, mark, brand, etc., correspond to the permit.

If the guard have reason to doubt the genuineness of the permit it will report the fact and circumstances to this office.

While awaiting instructions in the case it will not allow the herd to move except by the shortest route to the park line.

If the herder have no permit the guard will inform him, and all other persons accompanying him, that they are trespassing upon Government or park land, and require them to immediately depart with their stock from the reservation. They will be escorted off the reservation.

In case of refusal to depart they will at once be ejected with such force or show of force as may be necessary, and no more.

20. Where herders appear to be willful trespassers they will be summarily removed from the park regardless of whether or not their herds can keep up with them or travel by the same route.

If the herds become separated from their herders they will be driven out of the park by the reservation guards.

21. If a guard can not satisfy itself as to whether certain ground is patented or Government land it will report the fact to this office.

22. Stock driven over Government land must be kept in the roads and trails and not permitted to stray off on the reservation land.

23. Parties having permits to herd stock on patented land are required to keep it confined thereon. Stock straying therefrom on Government land will be required

to depart from the park, as provided in paragraphs 19 and 20, and will not be allowed to return without a new permit. In case, however, that stock straying from patented land is small in number, the herder will be notified and allowed to reconfine it, but such notification will not be given to the same party more than twice during the season.

24. Stock found on Government land and not accompanied by a herder will, if practicable, be taken to the nearest Government pound and there impounded. If the stock be too numerous, or if for any other reason it can not be impounded, it will be removed from the park by the reservation guard.

25. Except as provided in paragraphs 20 and 24, a guard will not itself drive a herd out of the park without instructions from this office.

26. Sheep or other stock driven by a reservation guard out of the park into a forest reserve will be turned over to a forest ranger or driven out of the forest reserve by the reservation guard.

27. Any stock turned over by one reservation guard to another for impounding will be receipted for to the guard from which it is received and reported and accounted for to this office.

28. Commanders of reservation guards having charge of pounds will be informed from this office as to how and where they shall procure forage for cattle or other stock impounded.

The commander of a reservation guard in charge of impounded stock will keep a daily record of their number, of their names, brands, marks, etc., of their owners, and of the amount and cost of the forage issued to the stock of each of the several owners. The commander will be ready at any time to calculate the amount due from any owner for all expenditures of the Government on account of his stock.

If no expense has been incurred stock called for by the owner, or by a party accrediting himself as his representative, will be delivered to such owner or representative.

If expense has been incurred the stock will be delivered to the owner or his representative by the commander of the reservation guard upon the settlement of the account between the owner and the Government and not before. The commander of the reservation guard will procure a receipt of payment in full of all charges on account of the stock and a receipt for all the stock before he releases any of it.

These receipts will be on one sheet and in the following form:

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, ———, 190—.

We, the undersigned, acknowledge having received from ———, commanding a reservation guard, the sums set opposite our names, respectively:

Names:

——— (sums in letters) ——— dollars and ——— cents (sums in figures),

\$——.

——— (sums in letters) ——— dollars and ——— cents (sums in figures),

\$——.

——— (sums in letters) ——— dollars and ——— cents (sums in figures),

\$——.

——— (sums in letters) ——— dollars and ——— cents (sums in figures),

\$——.

Total, \$——.

This certifies that I have received from the above-mentioned reservation guard ——— (——) head of stock belonging to me, for which I have paid the commander of said reservation guard ——— dollars and ——— cents.

(\$——.)

———,
per ———.

29. Impounded cattle under charge of a reservation guard will be guarded by a sentinel or watchman day and night. When more men are needed on account of this requirement application therefor will be made to this office.

30. In this camp impounded stock will be under the charge of the quartermaster. All loose stock brought into camp for impounding will be turned over to this officer, who will furnish a statement of the number of the stock with description of same to the adjutant and apply to him for any guard or other assistance that he may require.

Stock will be released by the quartermaster as by the commander of a reservation guard (par. 28). The fact of such release will at once be reported to the adjutant and transmitted by him to the commander of the guard.

ARMS, CAMPING PARTIES, ETC.

31. Persons going through the park are not to carry firearms unless they have a permit to do so signed by the acting superintendent or the arms are closed with cord or wire bearing the seal of the Interior Department.

Reservation guards and the camp guard will stop all parties entering the park unless excepted from this office and will require all firearms to be delivered to them.

If the parties are to leave the park by the route by which they entered it the firearms will be retained. The owners will be furnished receipts therefor, bearing in each case the name of the owner, the name of the maker, and the number and caliber of the piece.

32. Arms retained by reservation guards will be delivered to the adjutant when the guards are withdrawn at the end of the season. If before this is done owners apply for the recovery of such arms, the arms will be returned to them. In other cases applicants will be referred to the adjutant. In no case will an arm be returned to the owner without recovering the receipt therefor. Guards returning arms to their owners will secure the receipts to the appropriate stubs in the receipt book.

33. Reservation guards will deliver their receipt books for arms to the adjutant when they are relieved at the close of the season.

34. Arms taken by the camp guard to be retained will at once be delivered to the adjutant, who will act as custodian of such arms and furnish the proper receipts therefor.

35. In case a reservation guard or the camp guard has well founded suspicion that a party has brought firearms into the park without a permit, and the party denies the fact, the guard will search the wagons and packs of such party for firearms and game. For the purpose of making such a search a guard may enter in a peaceable manner upon patented land.

36. The names of all campers, or the heads of camping parties, within the park boundary, whence they came and their several destinations and numbers, will be ascertained and reported to the adjutant by the commander of each reservation guard upon his return to this camp.

37. Reservation guards will not seize horses or other property for the purpose of confiscation, except as provided in Rules and Regulations of the Yosemite National Park, issued by the Secretary of the Interior.

38. Reservation guards are not authorized to imprison persons or to give them any sustenance at Government expense.

In case, however, of a violation of a game law a reservation guard may arrest an offender and turn him over to the nearest constable of the county in which the offense was committed, and swear out a warrant against the offender. If the distance to the nearest constable be considerable and the name and address of the offender be positively known it will ordinarily be advisable simply to report the matter to the constable, with a view to the institution of proceedings by him under the State law.

39. The California game laws are briefly as follows:

OPEN SEASON.

Deer, July 15 to October 31.

Doves, July 15 to February 15.

Mountain quail, grouse, sage hen, September 1 to February 15.

Valley quail, ducks, ibis, curlew, plover, rail, October 15 to February 15.

Tree squirrels, August 1 to January 31.

Trout, April 1 to October 31.

Steelhead trout, April 1 to September 10 and October 16 to January 31.

Salmon, October 16 to November 15.

Fine for violation of the game laws, \$25 to \$500 and imprisonment. Fine for violation of the fish laws, \$20 to \$500 and imprisonment. Smallest fine for using explosives to take any fish, \$250 and imprisonment.

WHAT IS ALWAYS UNLAWFUL.

To buy, sell, offer for sale, barter, or trade, at any time, any quail, pheasant, grouse, sage hens, ibis, plover, or any deer meat or deer skins.

To have in possession doe or fawn skins.

To take or kill, at any time, does, fawns, elk, or antelope.

To take or kill pheasants or Bob White quail.

To run deer with dogs during the close season.

To shoot half hour before sunrise or half hour after sunset.

To trap game of any kind without having first procured written authority from the Board of Fish Commissioners.

- To take or destroy nests or eggs of game birds.
- To ship game in concealed packages, or without your name and address.
- To buy or sell trout less than one-half pound in weight.
- To take at any time sturgeon or female crabs.
- To take abalones less than 15 inches in circumference.
- To take trout or black bass, except with hook and line.
- To take salmon, shad, or striped bass with a net less than 7½ inch mesh.
- To fish with boat and net without a license.
- To fish for salmon with nets Saturday and Sunday.
- To use a set net.
- To take fish in any manner within 50 feet of a fishway.
- To take, buy, or sell striped bass less than 3 pounds in weight.
- To shoot meadow larks.
- To shoot on inclosed land without permission.

40. Cases of hunting in the park in a season which is open under the laws of California will be dealt with as indicated in the following rule, issued by the Secretary of the Interior June 2, 1902:

"6. Hunting or killing, wounding, or capturing any bird or wild animal on the park lands, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to order of the Secretary of the Interior, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation."

The outfits, etc., will be brought to this camp and delivered to the quartermaster when the reservation guards which seized them are relieved. No receipts for such property will be given to the parties from whom they were taken. The quartermaster will make an inventory of such property and act as custodian thereof.

41. Where firearms are found they will be disposed of as prescribed in the regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior.

42. Where game is found which has been killed in violation of the laws of the State of California the name and address of the offender, date and place of offense, names of witnesses, and other details will be promptly reported to this office for transmission to the proper county authorities, with a view to the institution of proceedings under the State laws.

43. A reservation guard will stop all parties going past it out of the park, unless excepted from this office, and examine all firearms that have been sealed. If any seals are found to be broken the names of the owners of the firearms, their addresses, the points at which they entered the park, and a description of the arms, with number, make, and caliber of same will be noted and reported.

44. On proper occasions the attention of camping parties will be called to the rules of the Secretary of the Interior applicable to them. Should it be necessary, camping parties will be requested to clean up their camp grounds before leaving them, burying all garbage, tin cans, and other rubbish. Every failure of a camping party to clean its camp ground when leaving it will be reported to this office for record against such party.

45. In case a party refuses to give the name of its head or other information asked for in compliance with these regulations, the fact of such refusal will be noted with a description of the party and such further information as may have been obtained regarding it. The party will then be removed from the park. It will not be allowed to return without permission in writing from the Secretary of the Interior or the acting superintendent of the park.

46. Tourists and other persons who properly observe the regulations governing the use of the park will at all times be received and treated with courtesy.

47. Officers and enlisted men are subject to the regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park as much as civilians within or without the park. They are especially cautioned against the violation of any of the rules relative to hunting and fishing.

48. All orders in conflict with the foregoing are revoked.

By order of Major Bigelow.

FREDERICK M. JONES,
First Lieut. and Squadron Adjutant Ninth Cavalry, Adjutant.

TELEPHONES.

The rangers' cabins should be connected with each other, and with Mineral King and Threerivers by telephone. There should also be a telephone in the Giant Forest, preferably at the Sierra Camp. This system would be most convenient and would be of the greatest value as a means of spreading the alarm in case of a forest fire. I am told that the people of this vicinity who have a private line will run their wire to the park line if the Government will put telephones in the park. This private line connects with the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company's line, so that extensive telephonic communications would be possible.

NAMING OF TREES.

Many trees in the Sequoia Park and nearly all in the General Grant Park have been named, but without authority or system. The names should be removed from all the trees, and a system of naming prescribed by the Department of the Interior.

GENERAL GRANT PARK.

On July 19, I left the headquarters camp to inspect General Grant Park, returning on July 22. The middle of September I visited the park again with Major-General MacArthur, the department commander. The condition of affairs there was found quite satisfactory at each inspection. A road was completed this summer from the ranger's cabin to the north line of the park to connect with a proposed county road to King's River canyon. Some of the underbrush was removed. This work should be completed as a safeguard against fire. A road should be constructed to the "summit," a very sightly point within the park.

I know of no cattle or sheep grazing in the park this summer.

There is no necessity for stationing soldiers in this park. Ranger Davis takes great interest in the place and looks after it very carefully and efficiently.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. F. HAMILTON,

Captain, Ninth Cavalry, Acting Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT A.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF OUTPOSTS, SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

1. Be courteous to all visitors who are observant of park rules and regulations.
2. Keep a sharp lookout for forest fires. In case one is discovered, use utmost efforts to extinguish it immediately. If beyond control of detachment, secure assistance without delay.
3. All firearms within park limits must be sealed. Seal all firearms brought into the park. Explain locations of all detachments where seals may be broken. (See map herewith.) Upon sealing firearms, give a permit on the form prescribed, writing at bottom name of acting superintendent and *signing your own name*. Instruct

parties to keep their firearms sealed while in the park and to retain their permits, as their firearms will be taken up if found unsealed, or if found (although sealed) without permits. Take up all unsealed firearms found within limits of park and all sealed firearms if not accompanied by a permit. If good reason exists for suspecting firearms or game concealed in packs or wagons, make search. Upon taking up a firearm or other article forbidden in the park, give receipt on blank form prescribed, writing name of acting superintendent and signing your name, as in case of permit. Upon relief from duty at the outpost, turn in all firearms and other property taken up to the acting superintendent, or, in his absence, to the military commander of the camp to which you return. When you unseal firearms of parties passing out of the park, take up permits and turn them in upon relief from duty, as indicated in case of firearms, etc.

4. If hunters are found in the park, take up their firearms and game and put the parties out of the park.

5. If prospectors are found in the park, take up their firearms and mining tools and put the parties out of the park.

6. If surveyors are found in the park without proper written authority, take up their firearms (but not surveying instruments) and put the parties out of the park. Take up surveying instruments if they return.

7. If cattle are discovered within the park limits, notify owners or those in charge to remove them. In case of refusal or absence of anyone in charge, drive the cattle out. Make note and report to the acting superintendent of names of owners, also brands and earmarks.

8. Warn campers to put out their camp fires before leaving. In case of failure to put out their fires, bring the parties back and cause them to put out their fires. Campers will be allowed to graze their pack and saddle animals in the vicinity of their camps. Dead and down timber may be used for firewood. No trees or boughs are to be cut.

9. Protect the trees and other wonders of nature from injury.

10. Enforce the laws and regulations in regard to fish and fishing.

11. Deer meat and other game may be taken into and through the park, provided no doubt exists that the killing was done outside the park and in open season. If necessary to remove doubt, cause the parties to show you where the game was killed.

12. Permit no writing to be done on signboards or mutilation of same.

13. Soldiers may shoot coyotes and mountain lions, but nothing else.

14. Give all possible assistance to the rangers in the enforcement of the park rules and regulations.

15. Enforce the park rules and regulations, but use no more force than is necessary; avoid bodily harm or bloodshed. In case of difficulty encountered in enforcing these rules and regulations, make report of the circumstances to the acting superintendent at the earliest possible moment.

16. Give a copy of the park rules and regulations to each party of visitors passing your post.

17. Do not lose this paper and the accompanying map. Turn them over to your successor. The last detachment commander will bring them back and dispose of them as indicated for firearms, etc., in paragraph 3.

GEO. F. HAMILTON,

Captain, Ninth Cavalry, Acting Superintendent.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA,

August 12, 1904.

EXHIBIT B.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

AN ACT to set apart a certain tract of land in the State of California as a public park.

Whereas the rapid destruction of timber and ornamental trees in various parts of the United States, some of which trees are the wonders of the world on account of their size and the limited number growing, makes it a matter of importance that at least some of said forests should be preserved: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tract of land in the State of California known and described as to township numbered eighteen south, of range numbered thirty east, also township eighteen south, range thirty-one east; and sections thirty-one, thirty-two,

thirty-three, and thirty-four, township seventeen south, range thirty east, all east of Mount Diablo meridian, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park, or pleasure ground, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and all persons who shall locate or settle upon, or occupy the same or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and removed therefrom.

Sec. 2. That said public park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation from injury of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition. The Secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding ten years of small parcels of ground not exceeding five acres, at such places in said park as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of said leases and other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with said park to be expended under his direction in the management of the same and the construction of roads and paths therein. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said park, and against their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this act to be removed therefrom, and, generally, shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this act.

Approved, September 25, 1890.

EXHIBIT C.

YOSEMITE AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

AN ACT To set apart certain tracts of land in the State of California as forest reservations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tracts of land in the State of California known and described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of township two north, range nineteen east, Mount Diablo meridian, thence eastwardly on the line between townships two and three north, ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east; thence southwardly on the line between ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east to the Mount Diablo base line; thence eastwardly on said base line to the corner to township one south, ranges twenty-five and twenty-six east; thence southwardly on the line between ranges twenty-five and twenty-six east to the southeast corner of township two south, range twenty-five east; thence eastwardly on the line between townships two and three south, range twenty-six east to the corner of townships two and three south, ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven east; thence southwardly on the line between ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven east to the first standard parallel south; thence westwardly on the first standard parallel south to the southwest corner of township four south, range nineteen east; thence northwardly on the line between ranges eighteen and nineteen east to the northwest corner of township two south, range nineteen east; thence westwardly on the line between townships one and two south to the southwest corner of township one south, range nineteen east; thence northwardly on the line between ranges eighteen and nineteen east to the northwest corner of township two north, range nineteen east, the place of beginning, are hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and set apart as reserved forest lands; and all persons who shall locate or settle upon, or occupy the same or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and removed therefrom: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be construed as in anywise affecting the grant of lands made to the State of California by virtue of the act entitled "An act authorizing a grant to the State of California of the Yosemite Valley, and of the land embracing the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; or as affecting any bona fide entry of land made within the limits above described under any law of the United States prior to the approval of this act.

Sec. 2. That said reservation shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and man-

agement of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation from injury of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said reservation, and their retention in their natural condition. The Secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding ten years of small parcels of ground not exceeding five acres, at such places in said reservation as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of said leases and other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with said reservation to be expended under his direction in the management of the same and the construction of roads and paths therein. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said reservation, and against their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this act to be removed therefrom, and, generally, shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this act.

Sec. 3. There shall also be and is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and shall be set apart as reserved forest lands, as hereinbefore provided, and subject to all the limitations and provisions herein contained, the following additional lands, to wit: Township seventeen south, range thirty east, of the Mount Diablo meridian, excepting sections thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirty-four of said township, included in a previous bill. And there is also reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and set apart as forest lands, subject to like limitations, conditions, and provisions, all of townships fifteen and sixteen south, of ranges twenty-nine and thirty east, of the Mount Diablo meridian. And there is also hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and set apart as reserved forest lands under like limitations, restrictions, and provisions, sections five and six in township fourteen south, range twenty-eight east, of Mount Diablo meridian, and also sections thirty-one and thirty-two of township thirteen south, range twenty-eight east, of the same meridian. Nothing in this act shall authorize rules or contracts touching the protection and improvement of said reservations beyond the sums that may be received by the Secretary of the Interior under the foregoing provisions, or authorize any charge against the Treasury of the United States.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

EXHIBIT D.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1902.

1. By act of Congress approved September 25, 1890, the tract of land in the State of California, described in township 18 south and ranges 30 and 31 east, and also sections 31, 32, 33, and 34 in township 17 south and range 30 east, and by act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, the adjoining tract, described as townships 15 and 16 south, ranges 29 and 30 east, and also township 17 south, range 30 east, except above-mentioned sections 31, 32, 33, and 34, have been set apart for a public park, and the same shall be known as the "Sequoia National Park."

2. The park by said act is placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, and these rules and regulations are made and published in pursuance of the duty imposed on him in regard thereto.

3. It is forbidden to injure or disturb in any manner any of the mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders on the Government lands within the park.

4. It is forbidden to cut or injure any timber growing on the park lands. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel.

5. Fires shall be lighted only when necessary and completely extinguished when not longer required. The utmost care must be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass.

6. Hunting or killing, wounding, or capturing any bird or wild animal on the park lands, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be

taken up by the superintendent and held subject to order of the Secretary of the Interior, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation. Firearms will only be permitted in the park on written permission from the superintendent thereof.

7. Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden. Fishing may be prohibited by order of the superintendent of the park in any of the waters of the park, or limited therein to any specified season of the year, until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

8. No person will be permitted to reside permanently or to engage in any business on the Government lands in the park without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion, and no pack trains shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

9. Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; such lands, however, shall have the metes and bounds thereof so marked and defined as that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent.

10. The herding or grazing of loose stock or cattle of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over the same, is strictly forbidden, except in such cases where authority therefor is granted by the superintendent.

11. The sale or use of intoxicating liquors on the Government lands in the park is strictly forbidden.

12. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed on the Government lands within the reservation, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

13. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who may violate any of the foregoing rules, may be summarily removed from the park and will not be allowed to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or the superintendent of the park.

14. The superintendent designated by the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to remove all trespassers from the Government lands in the park and enforce these rules and regulations and all the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid.

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPOUNDING AND DISPOSITION OF LOOSE LIVE STOCK
FOUND IN THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1902.

Horses, cattle, or other domestic live stock running at large or being herded or grazed on the Government lands in the Sequoia National Park without authority from the superintendent of the park, will be taken up and impounded by the superintendent, who will at once give notice thereof to the owner, if known. If the owner is not known, notices of such impounding, giving a description of the animal or animals, with the brands thereon, will be posted in six public places inside the park and in two public places outside the park. Any owner of an animal thus impounded may, at any time before the sale thereof, reclaim the same upon proving ownership and paying the cost of notice and all expenses incident to the taking up and detention of such animal, including the cost of feeding and caring for the same. If any animal thus impounded shall not be reclaimed within thirty days from notice to the owner or from the date of posting notices, it shall be sold at public auction at such time and place as may be fixed by the superintendent after ten days' notice, to be given by posting notices in six public places in the park and two public places outside the park, and by mailing to the owner, if known, a copy thereof.

All money received from the sale of such animals and remaining after the payment of all expenses incident to the taking up, impounding, and selling thereof shall be carefully retained by the superintendent in a separate fund for a period of six months, during which time the net proceeds from the sale of any animal may be claimed by and paid to the owner upon the presentation of satisfactory proof of ownership; and if not so claimed within six months from the date of sale such proceeds shall be turned into the Sequoia National Park fund.

The superintendent shall keep a record in which shall be set down a description of all animals impounded, giving the brands found on them, the date and locality of the taking up, the date of all notices and manner in which they were given, the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the amount for which each animal was sold and the cost incurred in connection therewith, and the disposition of the proceeds.

The superintendent will, in each instance, make every reasonable effort to ascertain the owner of animals impounded and to give actual notice thereof to such owner.

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1902.

1. By act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, the tract of land in the State of California, described as sections 5 and 6, in township 14 south, range 28 east of Mount Diablo meridian, and also sections 31 and 32 of township 13 south, range 28 east of the same meridian, have been set apart for a public park, and the same shall be known as the "General Grant National Park," "General Grant" being the name by which the great tree therein is so widely known.

2. The park by said act is placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, and these rules and regulations are made and published in pursuance of the duty imposed on him in regard thereto.

3. It is forbidden to injure or disturb in any manner any of the mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders on the Government lands within the park.

4. It is forbidden to cut or injure any timber growing on the park lands. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel.

5. Fires shall be lighted only when necessary and completely extinguished when not longer required. The utmost care must be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass.

6. Hunting or killing, wounding or capturing any birds or wild animal on the park lands, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to order of the Secretary of the Interior, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person, or persons violating this regulation and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation. Firearms will only be permitted in the park on written permission from the superintendent thereof.

7. Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden. Fishing may be prohibited by order of the superintendent of the park in any of the waters of the park, or limited therein to any specified season of the year, until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

8. No person will be permitted to reside permanently, or to engage in any business on the Government lands in the park without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion, and no pack trains shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

9. Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; such lands, however, shall have the metes and bounds thereof so marked and defined as that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent.

10. The herding or grazing of loose stock or cattle of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over the same, is strictly forbidden, except in such cases where authority therefor is granted by the superintendent.

11. The sale or use of intoxicating liquors on the Government lands in the park is strictly forbidden.

12. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed on the Government lands within the reservation, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

13. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who may violate any of the foregoing rules, may be summarily removed from the park and will not be allowed to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or the superintendent of the park.

14. The superintendent designated by the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to remove all trespassers from the Government lands in the park and enforce these rules and regulations and all the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid.

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPOUNDING AND DISPOSITION OF LOOSE LIVE STOCK
FOUND IN THE GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1902.

Horses, cattle, or other domestic live stock running at large or being herded or grazed on the Government lands in the General Grant National Park without authority from the superintendent of the park will be taken up and impounded by the superintendent, who will at once give notice thereof to the owner, if known. If the owner is not known, notices of such impounding, giving a description of the animal or animals, with the brands thereon, will be posted in six public places inside the park and in two public places outside the park. Any owner of an animal thus impounded may, at any time before the sale thereof, reclaim the same upon proving ownership and paying the cost of notice and all expenses incident to the taking up and detention of such animal, including the cost of feeding and caring for the same. If any animal thus impounded shall not be reclaimed within thirty days from notice to the owner or from the date of posting notices, it shall be sold at public auction at such time and place as may be fixed by the superintendent after ten days' notice, to be given by posting notices in six public places in the park and two public places outside the park and by mailing to the owner, if known, a copy thereof.

All money received from the sale of such animals and remaining after the payment of all expenses incident to the taking up, impounding, and selling thereof shall be carefully retained by the superintendent in a separate fund for a period of six months, during which time the net proceeds from the sale of any animal may be claimed by and paid to the owner upon the presentation of satisfactory proof of ownership; and if not so claimed within six months from the date of sale such proceeds shall be turned into the General Grant National Park fund.

The superintendent shall keep a record in which shall be set down a description of all animals impounded, giving the brands found on them, the date and locality of the taking up, the date of all notices and manner in which they were given, the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the amount for which each animal was sold and the cost incurred in connection therewith, and the disposition of the proceeds.

The superintendent will, in each instance, make every reasonable effort to ascertain the owner of animals impounded and to give actual notice thereof to such owner.

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

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